THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG.

Departure of the Squadron from Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—Admiral Farragut's fleet sailed from Denmark to-day.

The receptions have been exceedingly cordial. The Admiral's staff and captains dined with the King last night.

The King of Greece, with a brilliant suite, was present. The two Kings were very friendly and warm in their expressions towards the United States.

POSTAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Effect of the New Convention between Prussia and the United States.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A Postal Convention between the United States and the North German Bund has just been concluded by Mr. Kasson, American Commissioner, and submitted to Count Bismark for official signature.

It reduces the postage charges between America and Germany from thirty to fifteen cents via England, and to ten cents via direct lines.

The newspaper postage is to be largely reduced also.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Count Bismark's Note in Reply to the French Circular—Prussian Opinion of the Salzburg Conference.

The following circular despatch from Count de Bismark, addressed to the representatives of Prussia abroad, is published in the Augsburg *Gazette*, the points of the important paper having reached us by the Atlantic cable:—

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—I have already brought under your notice the communications which have reached us on the part of Austria, and also on that of France, relative to the signification and character of the interview at Salzburg—communications which we could not but receive with satisfaction. It was to be foreseen that it would be difficult to convince the public mind that an event such as the meeting of the two powerful monarchs, in presence of the actual condition of Europe, was destitute of any deeper meaning or larger scope. The statements published, at first ostentatiously and with an appearance of being authentic, with respect to the political resolution said to have been come to at Salzburg, were not of a nature to remove doubts on the subject of that interview.

We have, therefore, learned with all the greater satisfaction, by the Austrian and French declarations, that the visit of the Emperor Napoleon sprang from a sentiment which we respect and which has our sympathies, and that this character was preserved in the communications between the two sovereigns.

According to these declarations the internal affairs of Germany did not, as was supposed from the first statements, constitute the object of the conversations which took place at Salzburg. This is all the more fortunate, that the reception given everpwhere in Germany to these statemen s and suppositions has proved anew how greatly the German national sentiment is opposed to the idea of placing the development of the affairs of the German people under the patronage of a foreign in'erference, or to see it guided by other considerations than those which are commanded by national interests.

We have assumed the task from the commencement of directing the national course of Germany so that it should not act in a destructive, but in a productive manner.

We have abstained from everything that could precipitate the national movement; we have sought to calm and not to agitate. We may, therefore, hope that these efforts will prove successful, if foreign powers on their side avoid with equal solicitude everything that could provoke uneasiness on the German part of the people. Any project of foreign interference would justly excite the sentiment of national independence and dignity. Therefore, it is with lively satisfaction that we receive the formal disavowal of all idea of interference in the internal affairs of Germany. We are well pleased at it in the interest of the peaceable development of our own affairs.

The Governments of Southern Germany themselves render us this justice, that we have abstained from all attempt at moral pressure on their resolutions, and that we have renounced the means which the Zollverein offered of effecting that end. We shall continue faithful in that attitude. For the future, also, the Confederation of the North will hasten to comply with all the necessities of the Southern Governments relative to the extension and consolidation of the relations between the South and North of Germany. But we will leave to our allies of the South every liberty of resolution as to the measure in which this mutual understanding is to be effected.

We believe we can maintain this point of view with so much the more tranquility that we see in the relations created by the existing treaties, and which find their expression in the alliances concluded, and in the complete re-establishment of the Zollverein, a basis, assured in fact and right, for the autonomic development of the national interests of the German population. I beg you to express yourself in this sense to the Government to which you are accredited, and I authorize you to read this despatch.

French Diplomacy Hedged in and Restricted by Italy and Prussia.

From the Paris Univers, September 21.

The Cabinet of the Tuileries is duly warned by Count Bismark's circular; it must not concern itself with what is going on in Germany. A point worthy of remark is that Count Bismark is repeating in Germany, to the advantage of Prussia, the situation which the Cabinet of the Tuileries had created in Italy to the profit of Piedmont and Victor Emanuel, and which ended in the unification of Italy, to the benefit of the Sardinian dynasty. When an ambitious, warlike, and preponderating power finds itself surrounded by States of a secondary order, and is, as it were, confined within walls through which no influence or assistance from abroad can penetrate, there is no need to be a prophet to predict that within a certain time the strongest power will absorb all the others.

It is something like a wolf shut up in a sheepfold. The wolf of the Italian fold was Piedmont; and that of Germany is Prussia. The Piedmontese wolf did its work, while the Cabinet of the Tuileries kept watch on the frontier to prevent Austria from entering; the Prussian wolf will do its own in due time, owing to the forethought of Count de Bismark, who took care to stipulate in the last treaty that Austria should not enter into Germany, and who now declares that between the Germans of the North and the South he will not allow any foreign intervention. It is only a question of time, appetite, and digestion.

As we should be just towards every one, even towards our enemies, we are obliged to acknowledge that the Cabinet of the Tuileries has no plausible reply to make to the Count de Bismark, when he points to the conduct of Victor Emanuel and Count de Cavour of Italy, with the approval and assistance of France, to justify the course the King of Prussia and his Minister are pursuing and intend to follow to the end in Germany. The *patere legem quam fecisti* here meets with its natural justification. "Italy for the Italians" was said to give it to the King of Piedmont; the King of Prussia says "Germany for the Germans," as a pretext for taking it.

THE GERMANS IN AUSTRIA.

Speech of the Austrian Premier on the Position and Influence of the German Element—Progress of the Empire.

Reichenberg (Sept. 18) Corres. of London Post.

At a dinner given here to-day in honor of Baron von Beust, his Excellency delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which he spoke of his past political career in Saxony. He called to mind the vicissitudes of fortune and the changes of public favor and disfavor of which he had been the object, as well as the marks of sympathy lavished upon him upon his return from the London Conference, and at the grand festival of the choral societies at Dresden.

Scarcely a year afterwards he found himself an exile, delivered over to the attacks of his enemies, and it was only with difficulty a few friends defend him. The speaker called to mind that the country through which he had just passed had been the theatre of fratricidal war. He could not forget that he had himself been accused of having brought about that struggle, but he said that he repudiated this unjust accusation, which history would never confirm. Baron von Beust declared that he brought a warmly German heart into Austria, and that he had struggled to enable the German element to retain its place in the empire.

Baron von Beust concluded his speech by pointing out that the situation had become more favorable. Notwithstanding the defeats she had suffered, she had received testimonies of respect and sympathy from foreign powers. Her voice had been a weight thrown into the scale of peace. Her people had recovered themselves after two wars following in rapid succession. "If fortune returns," exclaims the speaker, "the world will see of what the people of Austria are capable. It is the people, above all, we desire should profit by the benefits, in order to increase their prosperity, for liberty prospers and takes root only among laborious nations who have made provision against want."

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE FOR SALE.

Full Explanation of the Whole Matter—Important Letter from Mrs. Lincoln—Her Complaints of the Ingratitude of Republican Office-Seekers.

The announcement already has been made in these columns that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, widow of the late President, was compelled to dispose of some of her personal effects in order to eke out the slender income which remained to her after the settlement of her husband's estate, and that she was, in fact, in this city, under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke, for the purpose of superintending the sale of her property. As Mrs. Lincoln is no longer anxious to withhold from the public the facts in the case, there can be no impropriety in imparting further information upon the subject, as obtained from the lady herself.

THE PROPERTY LEFT BY MR. LINCOLN.

Upon the death of Mr. Lincoln an effort was made to appropriate for his wife and family the sum that he would have received from the United States had he lived to finish his second term of office, to wit—$100,000; but it resulted in appropriating but $25,000, the amount of one year's salary as President. Of this sum, $3000 were required to discharge certain standing obligations, leaving about $22,000, which, with the house and lot in Springfield, Ill., owned by Mr. Lincoln previous to his election to the Presidency in 1860, was all the property which fell to Mrs. Lincoln.

Her present income, she states, is but $1700 a year, of which $300 comes from the rent of her old house in Springfield. It appears from this that Mr. Lincoln not only saved no money while he occupied the White House, but really lived beyond his income, which, with his natural reluctance of his widow to return to the simple style of living to which she had been used before her residence in Washington, has compelled her to part with some of her personal effects at the present time.

LETTERS FROM MRS. LINCOLN.

Appended are several letters written by Mrs. Lincoln in relation to this most unpleasant business, the contents of which will surprise the public. The first, in order of their date, appears to be the following:—

"CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1867.—Mr. Brady:—A notice in a New York paper having a tracied my attention that you sold articles of value on commission, prompts me to write you. The articles I am sending you for disposal were gifts of dear friends, which only *urgent necessity* compels me to part with, and I am especially anxious that they shall not be sacrificed. The circumstances are peculiar and painfully embarrassing, therefore I hope you will endeavor to realize as much as possible from them. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain, very respectfully yours,

"MRS. A. LINCOLN."

THE ARTICLES FORWARDED TO NEW YORK.

The next letter, bearing the same date as the preceding, is as follows:—

"CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1867.—Mr. Brady, Commission Broker, No. 609 Broadway, New York:—I have this day sent to you personal property which I am compelled to part with, and which you will find of considerable value. The articles consist of four camel's hair shawls, lace dress and shawls, a parasol cover, a diamond ring, two dress pattern, some furs, etc. Please have them appraised, and confer by letter with me. Very respectfully, MRS. A. LINCOLN."

THE ARTICLES TO BE SOLD.

In this connection is given an inventory of the articles sent to Mr. Brady, at No. 609 Broadway, by Mrs Lincoln, with the valuation affixed to each:—

	Cost
1 black centre camel's hair shawl, long	$1500
1 white centre camel's hair shawl, long	1200
1 white centre camel's hair shawl, square	400
1 black centre camel's hair shawl, square	350
1 red centre camel's hair shawl, square	100
2 small shawls, square	50
1 white Paisley shawl, long	75
1 white Paisley shawl, square	50
3 superfine point black lace shawls	$1500, $300, $3 00
2 superfine point black lace shawls	$50, $60
1 white point lace shawl, long	2000
1 white point lace dress, unmade	4000
1 white point lace flounce	150
1 white point lace parasol cover	250
1 white point lace handkerchief	80
1 Russian sable cape	1500
1 Russian sable boa	200

Also many other articles, including diamond rings, etc., etc.

MRS. LINCOLN'S OPINION OF RENEGADES.

A significant feature of the subsequent letters and memoranda is the feeling entertained by Mrs. Lincoln towards leading Republicans. She complains bitterly that men who besought her influence to secure their official positions, and were profuse with promises if she would gratify their wishes, now give her the cold shoulder. Certain persons of that party, such as Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, William H. Seward, and others, she is particularly severe against, and claims that it was through their influence that the plan proposed by the *Tribune* to raise a fund for her by the voluntary subscription of the people was thwarted. On this point the following memorandum, the original being in Mrs. Lincoln's own handwriting, is given:—

The question was asked Mrs. Lincoln what her feelings were in regard to the Republican party, in consideration of the unkindness and ingratitude displayed by them in depriving her of almost all means of support, the reply was, "I could not relinquish my attachment for the party to which my husband belonged, and in whose cause his precious life was sacrificed, notwithstanding it is composed of such men as Weed, Raymond, and Seward, who nominally belong to it, and who to accomplish their purposes would drag it down to the lowest depths of degradation. The late President thoroughly tested these men, and had become fully aware before his death of their treachery and falseness."

MRS. LINCOLN UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

As the negotiations with Mr. Brady proceeded, Mrs. Lincoln deemed it best that her name should not appear, the reasons for which are given in the following extract from a letter written by her:—

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Lincoln.

"Through the ingratitude of the Republicans towards the memory of the lamented President, the family of their chief have been left to suffer want and destitution. Therefore it is natural to suppose that when it became imperatively necessary for Mrs. Lincoln, the honored and beloved wife of the late President, to dispose of apparel and jewelry to enable her to meet the common daily necessities of life, it would certainly in better taste that Mrs. Clarke, rather than Mrs. Lincoln, should appear in the proceeding. Although in her overwhelming sorrow she was by an ungrateful Republican party deprived of her rightful maintenance, they should appreciate her delicacy in desiring her true name and their own ignominy from being known to the world."

SUBSEQUENT LETTERS.

The next letter presents more in detail the reasons for her action in this sad matter, and at the same time expresses her regret that the ingratitude of Republicans may do injury to the Republican party:—

"CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1867.—W. H. Brady, Esq.:—You write me that reporters are after you concerning my goods deposited with you—which, in consideration of my urgent wants, I assure you I am compelled to relinquish—and also that there is a fear that these newsmen will seize upon the painful circumstances of your having these articles placed in your hands to injure the Republican party politically. In the cause of this party and for universal freedom my beloved husband's precious life was sacrificed, nor for the world would I do anything to injure the cause. My heart is ever anxious for its success, notwithstanding the very men for whom my noble husband did so much, unh sitatingly deprived me of all means of support and left me in a pitiful condition. The necessities of life are upon me, urgent and imperative, and I am scarcely removed from want—so different from the lot my loving and devoted husband would have assigned me—and I find myself left to struggle for myself. I am compelled to pursue the only course left me—immediately within the next week to sell these goods, and if not wholly disposed of by Wednesday, October 30 on that day please sell them at auction, after advertising *very largely* that they are my goods. Very respectfully,

"MRS. A. LINCOLN."

A STILL FURTHER EXPLANATION.

The last letter of which mention will be made at this time is the following:—

[Private.]

"Sept. 25.—W. H. Brady, Esq.—I have reflected upon your remarks, and have concluded to leave everything to your good judgment and excellent sense. My great, great sorrow and loss have made me painfully sensitive; but as my feelings and pecuniary comfort were never regarded or even recognized in the midst of my overwhelming bereavement, now that I am pressed in a most startling manner for means of common subsistence, I do not know why I should shrink from an opportunity of improving my trying position. Being assured that all you do will be appropriately executed, and in a manner that will not startle me very greatly, and excite as little comment as possible, again I shall leave all in your hands. I am passing through a very painful ordeal, which the country, in remembrance of my noble and elevated husband, should have spared me. I remain, with great respect, very truly, MRS. LINCOLN.

"P. S.—As you mention that my goods have been valued at $24,000, I will be willing to make a reduction of $8000, and relinquish them for $16,000, in five-twenties—*nothing less.* If *this* is not accomplished, I will continue to advertise largely until every article is sold. I must have means to live, at least in a *medium* comfortable estate. MRS. L."

—*N. Y. World of to day.*

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Chief Justice Chase Not Likely to Preside at the Trial—Denial that Judge Underwood Expressed Any Opinions—Speculations as to the Result.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 1.—Notwithstanding that Chief Justice Chase has expressed his intention of opening the fall term of the Circuit Court here, and presiding at the Davis trial, it has now become a matter of doubt that such will be the case. The Chief Justice may open the Court; but as his presence will be required in Washington five days after the court opens here, at the opening of the Supreme Court, the Davis trial may not proceed until some time afterwards.

The statements made by Washington correspondents of opinions expressed by Judge Underwood and District Attorney Chandler in relation to the conviction of Davis, are untrue. Both these gentlemen have their own private opinions on the subject, but have made no public expression, as reported. Mr. Chandler will notify the counsel of Davis that his appearance on the 1st of November will be required, and in default the forfeiture of his bonds will be the consequence. Davis will appear, and will be persistent in demand for trial, which, as I before stated, if not granted, a *nolle prosequi* will be entered by counsel, and it is more than probable, if the Government does not sustain the charges, that his acquittal will become a matter of necessity. No instructions have been received by the District Attorney from the Government, and the question of a trial yet remains undecided until the Chief Justice speaks.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Reciprocity Treaty Passed and Approved—Arrival of the Whaling Fleet—The Present Catch Never Before Equalled.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Sept. 11, via San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands passed the Hawaiian Legislature on the 2d of September, and was immediately signed and approved by the King.

The passage of the treaty is considered the most popular measure recently passed by the Legislature. All classes are unanimously in favor of it, and the action of the Senate of the United States and the President upon it is most anxiously awaited.

The first arrival of the whaling fleet reports a catch that has never been equalled heretofore.

The whale ship Congress, of New Bedford, was lost in Anadyr Sea on the 14th of May last.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Refusal of the City Council of Leavenworth to Levy a Tax to Pay Interest on the City Bonds—Burglary in Independence, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 2.—The City Council of this city yesterday refused to levy a tax to pay the interest on three hundred thousand dollars in city bonds, issued to the Missouri River Railroad Company, owing to an alleged breach of contract on the part of the company.

The banking house of Stone, McCoy & Co., at Independence, Mo., was entered by burglars last Sunday night, and robbed of $30,000.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Grand Fracas among the Politicians—McGee Cames Devlin, and is Slightly Ahead.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—There was a serious political rencontre here to-day. Mr. Devlin, at a meeting between himself and D'Arcy McGee, abused McGee and spat in his face. McGee in return caned Devlin.

The affair was caused by a threat of McGee to disclose matters connected with Devlin's professional career, which he (McGee) claimed would be accepted by the public as "damaging facts."

AN OLD HAND.—An extraordinary rascal, named Decarnin, died the other day in one of the prisons of Lille, France, at the age of ninety-two years, of which he had spent forty-five in jail. He is supposed to have committed during his ill-spent life every description of misdeed. The last of the twenty-five sentences pronounced against him was incurred six years ago, by his swindling some one out of a large sum of money, and stealing a horse and dogcart.

COMPARATIVE HEALTH OF ENGLISH CITIES.—During the first week of September the returns to the Registrar-General's office indicate the annual rate of morality of 25 per 1000 persons. The annual rate was 22 per 1000 in London, 20 in Edinburgh, and in Dublin; 23 in Bristol, 32 in Birmingham, 31 in Liverpool, 38 in Manchester, 29 in Salford, 28 in Sheffield, 30 in Leeds, 37 in Hull, 27 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 23 in Glasgow.

GUNS.—Experiments made at Posen with the Chassepot and the needle gun give the following results:—"The needle gun fired eight shots in one minute, striking the target eight times. The Chassepot fired ten shots, and was loaded the eleventh time within the minute; it also struck the target eight times. During a half-minute trial the needle gun fired three times, and the Chassepot five."

A GIFT.—The Viceroy of Egypt, on leaving Vichy, made a gift of sixteen thousand francs to the municipality for the foundation of a perpetual free admission to the principal college of the department of the boy considered the poorest and the most intelligent in the town of Vichy.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Commercial Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 2—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¼. We are still without advices by cable from New York, and the quotations of American securities are nominal. Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie Railroad, 41¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—2 P. M.—The Cotton market is dull, and has declined ⅛d. since the opening. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; middling uplands, 8⅛d.

Breadstuffs are unaltered.

Provisions—Lard is quoted at 53s. 9d. Other articles are without change in prices.

LONDON, Oct. 2—Evening.—There is still no recent advices from New York. American securities are, however, somewhat firmer. Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 44¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 22⅝; U. S. Five-twenty bonds, 72; Consols, 94¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 74⅝.

PARIS, Oct. 2—Evening.—The Bourse is firmer, and Rentes have advanced.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—Evening.—Cotton steady, but there is more doing. The sales of to-day amounted to 1200 bales, but the prices are unaltered since the decline noted at 2 P. M.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 42s. 6d. Wheat very firm.

Common Rosin advanced to 8s. 6d.

Other markets unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior, on the 1st instant, submitted to the President of the United States the report of the Government Commissioners on the thirteenth section of thirty miles of the road and the telegraph lines of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the recommendation that the section be accepted. On the same day the President approved of the recommendation, and directed to be issued to the said Company the bonds and patents for lands due on account of the section, agreeably to law. This section completes the road to four hundred and fifty-five miles west from Omaha, Nebraska.

The General Land Office.

The reports received at the General Land Office from San Francisco and Stockton, Cal., for the month of August, show that nearly 14,000 acres of the public lands were disposed of, from the local offices at those points, during the month. A large proportion of the sales were for cash.

Advance in Gold.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by HASSON'S Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Gold jumped to-day to 145¼. It is now quoted at 144¾. The market is strong.

[By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Gold Market has advanced this morning to 145, owing to European news having been received by private parties of a decline in American securities in London, and that trouble in Europe appears to be imminent.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—The Ancient and Honoroble Artillery, Hon. N. P. Banks] commander, left for Providence to-day, with full ranks, where preparations have been made to give them a most hospitable reception.

Latest Financial News.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by HASSON'S Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, October 3.—U. S. 6s of 1881, @110⅞; do. 5-20s 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 108⅝@10 7/8; do. 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. June and July, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 10-40s, 99⅝@99⅞; do. 7 3-10 February and August, none; do. June and December, 106⅝@106⅞; do. January and July, 106⅛@106⅜; Gold, 144⅞. N. Y. Central, 109⅛@109⅜; Erie, 65⅜@65⅞; do. Preferred, 74@76; Hudson, 127⅜@128; Reading, 101½@101¾; Michigan Southern, 81⅝@81¾; do. Central, 108⅜@109⅝; Illinois, 121½@122; C. and Pittsburg, 79½@80; C. and Toledo, 128⅛@128⅜; Rock Island, 102⅝@102¾; North West, common, 42⅝@43; do. Preferred, 67⅞@67¾; Pacific Mail, 141¾@141¾; Atlantic co., 112⅛; Canton, 43½@44; Cumberland, 92½@93; Quicksilver, 25½@26⅛; Wayne, 100¼@100½; Mariposa, 9½@10; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾@36¾; Boston Water Power, 18¾@19. Market steady.

[By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 101¾; Canton Company, 44½; Erie, 66½; Cleveland and Toledo, 128½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ——; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100½; Michigan Central, 109; do. Southern, 81¼; New York Central, 109¼; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 104¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 108⅜; do. 1865, 109⅜; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 106⅛. Sterling Exchange, 90½; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 145.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report the following petitions have been filed:—

James Goldey, Philadelphia. Petition filed September 18. Order of reference to Register Parsons for September 23.

Casper Lehman and Henry Bower (Lehman & Bower), Philadelphia. Petition of Andreykovics & Dunk, that Lehman & Bower be declared bankrupt, filed September 18.

John McManus, Philadelphia, Pa. Petition filed September 19. Order of reference to Register Ashton for September 23.

Benjamin Scheffer, Buffalo, Perry county, Pa. Petition filed September 20. Order of reference to Register Bennett for September 26.

Frederick S. Foster, Pottsville, Pa. Petition filed September 20. Order of reference to Register Hobart for September 25.

Joseph Carney, Philadelphia. Petition of J. J. Martin, that Joseph Carney be declared bankrupt, filed September 20.

Elijah U. Gergler, Pottsville, Pa. Petition of N. C. Morrison & Co., that Elijah U. Zelgler be declared bankrupt, filed Sept. 21.

Jacob F. Gurhardt, Pottsville, Pa. Petition of Robt. R. Levick & Co. that Jacob F. Gurhardt be declared bankrupt, filed Sept. 21.

John D. Narcross, Philadelphia. Petition filed Sept. 23. Order of reference to Register Ashton for Sept. 27.

Charles Lechner, Earl, Berks county, Pa. Petition filed September 24th. Order of Reference to Register Malzberger for September 30th.

Joseph Serfass, Jr., Kidder, Carbon county, P. Petition filed September 27th. Order of reference to Register Doster for October 8th.

George W. Lamb, Portland, Northampton county, Pa. Petition filed September 27th. Order of reference to Register Doster for October 2d.

Alfred N. Acuff, Norristown, Pa. Petition filed September 27th. Order of reference to Register Carson for October 3d.

Hadley Hoopes, New Garden, Chester county, Pa. Petition of National Bank of Chester county that Hadley Hoopes be declared bankrupt, filed Sept. 28.

William W. Derrickson, Newport, Perry county, Pa. Petition of Burns & Smacker that William W Derrickson be declared bankrupt, filed Sept. 28.

Christian E. Spangler, Philadelphia. Petition filed Oct. 1. Order referred to Register Fisher for Oct. 7.

Cyrus D. Culbertson, Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa. Petition filed October 1. Order of reference to Register Gehr for October 7.

Adolphus R. Baker and Jeremiah Baker, Lebanon, Pa. Petition of Hasleton Brothers that Adolphus R. Baker and Granville Baker be declared bankrupt, filed October 1.

Alexander F. Lane, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 2. Order of reference to Register McMichael, for October 8.

George L. Ruhe, Allentown, Pa. Petition of Hickman, Roll & Co. that George L. Ruhe be declared bankrupt, filed October 1.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—J. W. Kerr vs. Philip Wilson. An action to recover the value of a gasolier, put in the Church of the Intercessor, in Spring Garden street. The defense set up that the defendant was not responsible. Verdict for plaintiff $282 66.

George W. Rich vs. Morrison & Vandegriff. An action to recover damages for injury sustained by falling into a hole in Sixth street, above Market, before defendants, property, alleged to have been left open through their negligence. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Conrad vs. Bro mall. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Meyer Herman vs. The Howard Express Company. An action to recover for the loss of cigars, which, it was alleged, were consigned to the defendants for shipment, were never delivered, and were destroyed by fire while in their custody. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Pierce. —The Commonwealth vs. James H. Smith and vs. B. Koecker.—In this case the defendants were charged with conspiracy to indict and imprison Christian B. Henry, and to obtain possession of certain of his property. The allegations on the part of the Commonwealth were:—In September, 1862, Mr. Henry went into the liquor house of the defendants: Smith & Koecker, No. 30 N. Front street, representing Mr. Koecker, who was a special partner.

He continued in the business until October, 1865, when Smith withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Henry went in as partner with Mr. Koecker, the latter agreeing to put in $ 0,000 cash against Mr. Henry's business experience and influence. The business was carried on under the name of C. B. Henry, Agent.

Mr. Henry attended to all the affairs of the firm, travelling about through the country making sales and collecting money. While engaged in this at Huntingdon in July, 1867, he was arrested, brought to Philadelphia, taking before Alderman Williams, and there charged by the defendants with the embezzlement of $2700. The Alderman bound him over for a further hearing on August 16.

On the 30th he was committed by the Alderman to answer at Court a charge of embezzlement. Subsequently he took out a writ of habeas corpus, which was heard before Judge Brewster, and upon which he was discharged. There was no restriction in the articles of partnership between him and Koecker against collecting money. It was a part of his duty.

He was to render an account once a year, and had done so in the November previous to his arrest; and, moreover, he had never embezzled any money. When he next saw the store in which he was a partner with Koecker, James H. Smith's name was above the door. He made a written demand upon Mr. Smith for possession, and it was denied him. On trial.

Inter-State Comity—Habeas Corpus and Testificandum—The Hamilton Enlistment—Captain Brown Remanded to Moyamensing Prison.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW YORK—Before Judge Blatchford.—This is the matter previously reported, in which Hamilton seeks his release from Governor's Island, where he is held as a deserter from the United States Army. The testimony taken on behalf of the Government is positive that he was enlisted in Philadelphia, his mother consenting to his enlistment, and the correspondence between his descriptive list and personal appearance, and the resemblance of signatures is sufficiently close. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision. The case has, however, given rise to other complications. The prisoner was arrested in Philadelphia, and dispatched by the recruiting officer, a Captain Brown, to Governor's Island. After the prisoner had been sent, but before he had actually left Philadelphia, though that was unknown to Captain Brown, a habeas corpus was served on the Captain, who made return that the prisoner was not under his control

An attachment and commitment were ordered against Captain Brown, on the ground that he had not used due diligence in bringing Hamilton before the court. Meanwhile the present habeas corpus for Hamilton was sued out in the District, and Captain Brown being conspired an important witness a habeas corpus *ad testificandum*, was issued to bring Brown here. This writ provided for the return to Brown to Moyamensing. The Superintendent of Moyamensing neglected the writ, whereupon proceedings for attachment were commenced against Mr. Mann. The (State) District Attorney of Philadelphia, Mr. Courtney, met Mr. Brewster, the Assistant United States District Attorney, and offered him a return to the original writ, agreeing without further trouble to accept the decision of Judge Blatchford in the matter. The attachment was then waived, Judge Blatchford deeming the return to be insufficient, as the United States District Attorney so informed Mr. Mann, and Captain Brown was sent on under the charge of an officer of the name of Lees. A day or two after his arrival, Captain Brown sued out a habeas corpus before Judge Cardozo of the Common Pleas and was discharged. He, however, appeared before the Commissioner and gave testimony, and also appeared in court to-day. Mr. Mann, in the Court of Sessions in Philadelphia, made some remarks reflecting rather seriously on the United States District Attorney, or this District as having by a trick procured the liberation of Captain Brown.

When the papers in the main matter had been submitted, Mr. Courtney rose and said that he thought proper to call the attention of the Court to certain matters which had occurred in connection with this case. He then gave a short history of what had occurred between himself and Mr. Mann, and read the report in the Philadelphia *Press*. He stated that the writ requiring Mr. Brown's presence was returnable at 1 o'clock. He (the District Attorney) did not know when Mr. Brown came. He was not present at 1 o'clock. The keeper of the prison who brought him on had never reported to him anything about it. It seemed that somebody, without his knowledge, connivance, or consent, had caused a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of Captain Brown to be issued by Judge Cardozo. The writ of this Court was signed by himself (Mr. Courtney). Was it not strange that the keeper of the prison had never reported the service of the habeas corpus to him? Was it not a significant fact? Had it been reported to him he would have at once stopped proceedings, and would have appeared before the Court, and on representing the true state of the case, he had no doubt that Judge Cardozo would have at once dismissed the writ. Had he not a right to infer a preconceived plan hatched in Philadelphia? He was informed that Judge Cardozo offered the keeper, Mr. Lees, time to procure any papers from Philadelphia he desired, but the keeper refused, saying that he only wanted to take back to Philadelphia some paper to relieve him from responsibility. It would seem a prepared thing to enable Mr. Mann to make a buncombe speech. To what other purpose was all this talk in Philadelphia? The matter was now before his Honor to decide upon the whole of it. Any legal mind could see that Judge Cardozo's order was of no authority. Under his direction Captain Brown was there to-day, to undergo anything his Honor might direct, even if were to be sent back to the tender mercies of a Philadelphia jailor. He thought that whoever procured the writ from Judge Cardozo, with a knowledge of the existence of the writ of this Court, did an improper thing, and one that could not be explained. It was a fraud upon this Court. He would ask that he be sent back in courtesy due from the Courts of one State to those of another, or of the United States to those of a State. He asked it for the respect due by the Court to its own order. If he was wronged, he had his remedy there; but the wording of the writ required that he should be returned there to try his remedy, and here he had none. He would like to know who it was that had presented the matter to Judge Cardozo.

Lieutenant Gardiner explained that he had acted for Mr. Brown in the matter believing that the Courts of Philadelphia had acted entirely without jurisdiction in confining Captain Brown, the proceedings having been against him in his official capacity, and therefore directly contrary to the law. He explained the fore directly contrary to the law. matter to Judge Cardozo but he admitted no proper return had been made by Mr. Lees, who had now left, and there was no person to take control of Captain Brown.

Judge Blatchford, after reciting the facts, ruled that Captain Brown came here on the writ of habeas corpus *ad testificandum*—under the mandate of the Court. He was now before the Court; had not been out of its power, and the Court had cognizance of the matter. It was decided in the Kane case that where a party was brought up by habeas corpus he continued under the control of the Court issuing it, and his safekeeping was with that Court until the writ was disposed of. The officer having him in custody was served with a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Cardozo. The original writ bore on its face the name of the District Attorney. The officer did not notify him, though he had brought Captain Brown here under the writ, held him here under it, and had no business with him here but for the writ. It appeared from the petition that it was not set forth in it that Captain Brown was held by any writ of this Court whatever, but simply by a commitment of the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. Nor did the return aid the matter. It merely set out that he was held by order of Superintendent Perkins. This Court will assume that if the officer made a proper return Judge Cardozo would have done his duty, and at once dismissed the writ, but whatever may have been his private information he was bound by the papers before him, and on those no valid reason for detaining the prisoner appeared; but neither his action nor the negligence of Mr. Lees can affect the rights of this Court. Captain Brown has never been out of its jurisdiction, and the Court had but one course to follow. It must send him back to the place from which he was brought for the purpose of testifying, and as his proper guardian has abandoned him the Marshal must return him there, leaving him to such remedy as he may think proper for any injury he may have sustained from the State courts of Pennsylvania.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112¼ for '62 5-20s; 106⅜ for '64 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s, and 106⅛ for July, '65, 5 20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101⅛, and old do. at 98⅛, no change.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment. Mechanics' sold at 32½, a slight advance; 240 was bid for North America; 143 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull and unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 40¾@41, a decline of ½. 14¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; and 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 144½; 12 M., 145; 1 P. M., 144¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price of last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is active at 7 per cent., and banks and private lenders unite in saying that at this rate the demands upon them are fully up to their ability to supply. Commercial paper sells at 7@9, but lenders prefer call loans, and quick control of capital, to long employments at any rate. At the close of bank hours money was in sharp demand at 7 per cent., and in some cases accounts were not made up until after 3 o'clock."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Penna R	52
$1000 do	101⅛	200 do	52
$300 do	101⅛	50 do	52
$100 do	101⅜	5 do	52
$2300 do. New	101½	100 do	52
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84	87⅝	20 sh Mech Bk	32½
$2000 Leh 6s '97	92	26 sh Leh N stk	40⅝
$1000 Leh N 6s	87⅝	5 do	40⅝
$1000 Leh Val 6s	95	5 sh Penna R	51⅞
$1000 Leh N. 6s '84	87	67 sh Leh N stk	40¾
24 sh Read R	51	300 sh Read	50⅞
100 sh Cam & Am	128	100 do	50⅞
2 sh Lehigh N stk	41⅜	100 sh Ocean Oil	3⅝
132 do

THE LAST COUNCIL-BOARD IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

BY EDWARD A. POLLARD.

It has been generally written and considered that the Southern Confederacy perished in a very uninteresting manner; that it was no dramatic catastrophe such as is generally supposed to terminate the great games of war and empire. It is true, there was no final scene of arms commensurate with the space and action of the war—no great and multitudinous battle to mark and illuminate the end of an empire that more than half a million bayonets had once borne on their crest of steel. It was the flat conclusion, the termination almost without interest or dignity of a great contest, the inspiration and vitality of which, on one side, had been spent long before the final stroke of arms revealed the emptiness of the structure and brought it to the dust. The conclusion, indeed, is the most curious part of the history of the late war. At a single affair on the Petersburg lines, that took place in the hours of a spring morning, the casualties of which were counted by hundreds, the whole structure of the Southern Confederacy gave way—the great decorous pillar of Virginia, wreathed with victories, fell, and then the broad and grand military sections, one by one; the department of the Carolinas and Georgia, commanded by Johnston, the Southwestern States, commanded by Taylor, the Trans-Mississippi, commanded by Smith, these last almost without a trial of arms, or a single incident of real and determined conflict. A mighty empire passed away as the baseless fabric of a dream. The gates of Richmond, in the approaches to which more than half a million men had struggled, in sight of which battles of bloodiest volume had been fought, until the very ground about it had been kneaded with human flesh, at last were open to the enemy, without even a sentinel to challenge the insolent invaders. Forty Massachusetts cavalrymen, without let or hindrance, rode into its streets, and planted their guidons on the capitol. It was as the end of that empire which the historian Gibbon has described as quickly and grandly founded by Rienzi, "the last of the Roman Tribunes;" which ascended and increased to the astonished gaze of mankind until the vain inflated Tribune brandished his sword to the four parts of the world, exclaiming, "This, too, is mine;" but which, at last, enervated by misgovernment and debauched by party, perished miserably as in a night. "At the head of one hundred and fifty soldiers, the Count of Minorbino introduced himself into Rome, barricaded the quarter of the Colonna, and found the enterprise as easy as it had seemed impossible. From the first alarm the bell of the Capitol incessantly tolled; but, instead of repairing to the well-known sound, the people were silent and inactive; and the pusillanimous Rienzi, deploring their ingratitude with sighs and tears, abdicated the government and palace of the republic."

The fall of Richmond was the fatal event of the Confederacy. The black banner which the smoke from its conflagration set in the sky signalled from the Potomac to the Mississippi the end of the war, the despair and submission of the South. It was under that sign that the army of General Lee commenced its toilsome retreat, and the train of officials set out to find some theatre of the war beyond Virginia, some remnant of a government, the annihilation of which they had not yet fully realized. We have said that in these last painful days of the Confederacy there was but little of dramatic scene to heighten and adorn the last act of the tragedy. No grand catastrophe mounted the stage. A tattered and travel-stained army moved through the woods and on blind roads, with straggling, distressed trains, its march dotted with dead and famished soldiers, until broken down by toil and hunger, it quietly surrendered, and, with a mere instrument of writing, laid down its arms at Appomattox Court House. Richmond had been deserted without a conference; there had been no final scene at the council board, no high debate, no official speech or inspiration that could properly mark the great historical interest of the event. It was a vulgar tumult in which the Confederate capital had been abandoned. Tame and unworthy were the last days of an empire whose prowess had once challenged the admiration of the world, whose arms had twice penetrated the enemy's territory, whose two hundred cannon had bellowed for peace on the heights of Gettysburg, whose camp-fires had more than once been lighted in the very foreground of Washington.

But in this poverty of scenery and incident in which the Southern Confederacy perished, there was yet one remarkable interview or council which has heretofore been lost to the current and popular histories of the war—a scene which, though taking place on a small and obscure theatre, veiled from public knowledge, is of intense dramatic interest, and is likely yet to furnish the last illuminated page to some artistic historian of the war, who, like Macaulay, shall produce the very images of the past along with the record of events. It was the last interview, the last conference of Jefferson Davis and his officers. It took place in a little town in South Carolina; it was known only to the few men who assembled there with their fugitive chief; yet it was properly the last scene of the war's great drama. It had a dignity that had not yet appeared in the final chapter of misfortune, and it is memorable alike for its artistic effects and its historical importance.

The ex-President of the Confederacy had issued at Danville, Virginia, an ingenious and sanguine proclamation, which possibly might have aroused his countrymen to further efforts in the war, had not the effusion been checked by the news of General Lee's surrender. This event appeared to determine the last hopes of the Southern people, to convince them that further prosecution of the war was useless, and even criminal in a fruitless consumption of human life. Not so with Mr. Davis. He was remarkable for a sanguine temperament; he had that disposition, at once imperious and weak, which, demanding that all things must be as it wishes, believes them so; and what the world thought the swollen boasts of a desperate and failing leader were really the sincere illusions of a proud man who never, indeed, fully realized the extremity of his cause until "the iron entered his soul" in the casemates of Fortress Monroe. In his strangely deliberate and leisurely retreat through the Carolinas, he had not appeared for a moment to realize that he was a fugitive, and he looked with complacency upon the disordered fragments of the army that had gathered on the line of his flight, and that pursued it with a vague and uncertain design. An officer who was constantly in his company in what might be thought days of anguish and despair to the fallen chief, testifies:—"Mr. Davis was apparently untouched by any of the demoralization which prevailed—he was affable, dignified, and looked the very personification of high and undaunted courage." He yet persisted that the cause was not lost, although Lee had surrendered, although Johnston had furled his banners without a battle, and although all that was visible of the great armies that had stood from Richmond to Augusta, on the dominant lines of the war, were the less than one thousand soldiers, fragments of brigades, that assembled around him at Abbeville, South Carolina, when he paused there for a final council with his generals.

"There is something curious, even painful, in this delusion, yet admirable and sublime. The ex-President refused to read the word "failure," which the public had pronounced against him, and which he might have seen written in the faces of the slouched and dispirited soldiers who yet attended him. His glittering eye was not yet quenched; his slackened nerves were strung up with a new resolution and hope; he was practising that most difficult art of life, which maintains even manners in sudden adversity, and with the trained gambler's steady challenge, coolly and deliberately tries the last resource of fortune. But even that last resource was denied him. Fortune had no more stakes for him; and with the sharp pain of the gamester who prepares for the last chance, and then finds he has miscounted, and has not means even to try that, the man who had bargained for empire, and played with the destinies of whole communities, suddenly found himself without a single soldier at his command, and a hunted fugitive in peril of his life!

In the little town of Abbeville Mr. Davis summoned his officers to council; he was determined to try their resolution, and anxious to ascertain the spirit of their men. The only full Generals who yet attended him were Bragg, his "military adviser," and Breckinridge, lately Secretary of War. There were five brigade commanders present at the conference. To this small but important audience Mr. Davis addressed himself with all the powers of his wonderful and subtle intellect. The old, imperious look was yet in his worn face; the eye, transfixed with neuralgic pain, with its deep recess of light, shone steady and defiant; the thin visage was illuminated by the active mind and shone with the animated discourse. He spoke in the even, silvery tones of his accustomed eloquence; one of the greatest orators of modern times, excelling in the powers of *statement* or narration, ingenious even to sophistry, joining a winning and persuasive manner to words culled from the choicest resources of language, he now tried all his powers in this critical opportunity. He declared that the country was only suffering from violent surprises and an exaggerated alarm; its resolution would soon be erect again; the present condition was that of panic, and patriotism would soon be aroused when it heard the commanding and reassuring tones of authority. He insisted that the war was not hopeless. The armies could be reassembled, and there would be new calls for enlistments and new incentives to the country's service. He said that even the few hundred men he yet counted around him were enough to prolong the war until the panic had passed away, and they would then be a nucleus for thousands more. He urged his officers to accept his views, and animate their men to stand to the good cause, whose honor they had so long maintained, and whose last hopes they now carried on their bayonets.

His auditors were silent. At length they spoke, one by one, each brigade commander stating the condition and temper of his men, and declaring his view of the situation. It was a plain, unanimous judgment; the war could not succeed, and should not be prolonged; they could not ask their men to struggle against a fate which was inevitable, and forfeit all hopes of restoration to their homes and friends; but they would insist that their honor was involved in securing the escape of Mr. Davis, and for the accomplishment of this object they would risk battle, and put off submission to the last moment.

"No! no!" exclaimed the unhappy chief, in passionate accents; "I will hear of no plan which has for its object only my safety." Then speaking slowly and bitterly, with a deep and fearful change settling on his countenance, he said:—"All hope is gone! Alas! that I should see the day when all the friends of the South are prepared to consent to her degradation." He faltered, and sat down in silence; every one in the room respected him too much to reply.

Presently, without even a gesture of courteous retirement, without any acknowledgment of the company whatever, he rose to leave the room; and it was observed that he had lost his erect carriage and defiant port. A weight of years appeared to have suddenly fallen on the stricken sufferer. The eyes were uneasy in the pale, pinched face; and so uncertain and tottering was his step that General Breckinridge moved to his side, and, giving him his arm, supported him from the room. Not a single word was spoken.

It is a true and delicate philosopher, who, exploring a scene of despair, says:—"The sentiment that attends the sudden revelation that *all is lost* is silently gathered up into the heart. It is too deep for gestures or for words. The voice perishes, the gestures are frozen, and the spirit of man flies back upon its own centre."—*Southern Home Journal.*

POLITICAL.

KANSAS.

To the Voters of the United States:—

In this hour of National Reconstruction, we appeal to good men of all parties, to Conventions for amending State Constitutions, to the Legislature of every State, and to the Congress of the United States, to apply the principles of the Declaration of Independence to women.

"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The only form of consent recognized under a republic is Suffrage. Mere tacit acquiescence is not consent; if it were, every despotism might claim that its power is justly held. Suffrage is the right of every adult citizen, irrespective of sex or color. Women are governed: therefore they are rightfully entitled to vote.

The problem of American statesmanship is how to incorporate in our institutions a guarantee of the rights of every individual. The solution is easy. Base government on the consent of the governed, and each class will protect itself.

B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Wm. Sprague, U. S. Senator, Rhode Island.
James W. Nye, U. S. Senator, Nevada.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, U. S. Senator, Kansas.
E. G. Ross, U. S. Senator, Kansas.
Sidney Clarke, U. S. Representative, Kansas.
S. G. Crawford, Governor, Kansas.
J. M. Broomall, U. S. Representative, Pa.
George W. Julian, U. S. Representative, Ind.
H. D. Washburn, U. S. Representative, Ind.
Oakes Ames, U. S. Representative, Mass.
J. M. Ashley, U. S. Representative, Ohio.
Wm. Louridge, U. S. Representative, Iowa.
H. E. Trowbridge, U. S. Representative, Mich.
J. F. Driggs, U. S. Representative, Michigan.
Robert Collyer, Illinois.
Wendell Phillips, Massachusetts.
Samuel E. Sewall, Massachusetts.
T. W. Higginson, Rhode Island.
George William Curtis, New York.
Henry Ward Beecher, New York.
Gerrit Smith, New York.
Theodore Tilton, New York.
Calvin E. Stowe, Connecticut.
Dudley S. Gregory, New Jersey.
George T. Cobb, New Jersey.
John Y. Foster, New Jersey.
James L. Hayes, New Jersey.
Z. K. Pangborn, New Jersey.
Charles Robinson, Kansas.
Samuel N. Wood, Kansas.

Napoleon's Son.

The Prince Imperial fills a large space in the French press. The good little boy is very bright at school, stands guard in military costume, appears at public gatherings, and is altogether made much of, as becomes the heir to a throne which he is not likely to occupy. The Emperor is about to buy an estate for him, and is said to have selected the historic ground lying between Bourg la Reine and Sceaux, now the property of the Duke of Treviso, for the future residence of his son. The house on the estate was built by Henry IV for Gabrielle d'Estrees. The Emperor is said to have offered the Duke of Treviso three millions for the estate, but the Duke demands four millions.

The other day the Prince's tutor, M. Monnier, resigned his place, and has since published a serio-comic letter, in which he says:—

"It had become impossible for me to perform my task as all the preceptors do in all European courts. I entered the palace to perform a duty, but upon being deprived of the necessary means of accomplishing it, I relinquished my mission. What I did I did conscientiously. Heart-broken, but convinced that it was my duty to do so, I left. * * * I had always taken advantage of the walks, drives, and hours of recreation to instruct him in every way, elevate his mind, fill it with liberal ideas, and place in his heart the holy fire of patriotism. You should have seen the charming compositions he wrote, in the form of letters, narrations, and historical essays—so well written, so correctly spelt! How often in the evening, before the whole court last winter, he astonished every one by the way in which he played at historical and geographical games, showing that he was not only conversant with dates and names, but also with the manners, customs and state of progression of all the principal countries. Everybody was delighted, and told me so. Who would then have thought that, three months later, it would be said that the studies of the young Prince were neglected, and that the professor, who considered his education as the work of a life, would be obliged to quit the palace basely calumniated, and even forced to leave Paris to escape from the scene of so much deception and bitterness."

The new tutor is M. Filon, Professor of Rhetoric at the Lyceum of Grenoble.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 1m

CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE loss of the Steamship TIOGA, THE STAR OF THE UNION will be withdrawn from the Charleston Line, and take the place of the TIOGA, on the New Orleans Line. The STAR OF THE UNION will sail on SATURDAY, 5th instant, at 8 A. M. Freight now being received at Pier No. 18 S. DELAWARE Avenue. The freight we have received for Charleston will be shipped by D. S. Stetson & Co.'s new Charleston Line on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, and that for interior points will go forward by our Steamship WYOMING on SATURDAY, 5th instant, unless otherwise directed by shippers.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
P. & S. M. S. S. Co.,
10 2 3t No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Second District, Pennsylvania, No. 239 Dock street, October 2, 1867.—Tax payers, residents of, or doing business in the above-named district, who are liable to duties under the annual assessment of the current year, are respectfully notified *that no private or special notices will be issued.* Said taxes are now due, and payable at this office. For official notice see *Public Ledger.*
10 2 3t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
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"London"	Life, Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling,	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuthsp

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthsstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216), SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $225.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

POLITICAL.

UNION
REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
JOSEPH M. COWELL.
REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,
DAVID JONES.
CITY COMMISSIONER,
BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	
1	DAVID FOY.
2	ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3	A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4	WILLIAM W. WATT.
5	EDMUND S. YARD.
6	Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7	JAMES SUBERS.
8	JAMES V. STOKES.
9	F. W. THOMAS.
10	Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11	CHARLES EAGER.
12	ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13	ENOS C. RENNER.
14	GEORGE T. THORN.
15	JAMES HOLGATE.
16	Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17	Col. JOHN CLARK.
18	JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.
WM. R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC MCBRIDE, } Secretaries.
9 21

RALLY! RALLY!!
UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS
WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:—
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards,
AT FRANKFORD ROAD AND SHACKAMAXON STREET,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.
Let every one who is true to the great Republican Principles of
JUSTICE, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY,
Come, and by their presence show that the work so well begun MUST BE COMPLETED.
A number of distinguished speakers will address the meetings.
Come and strike another blow against Traitors and Treason.
By order Union Republican City Executive Committee.
JOHN G. BUTLER,
10 2 2t Chairman Committee on Town Meetings.

UNION REPUBLICAN
STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1867.
The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT
FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 30,
MEDIA AND CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,
DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4,
PHŒNIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5,
WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9 25 7t
Mr. HALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORD, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Common Council,
JOHN FAREIRA.
Alderman,
DAVID BEITLER.
School Directors,
JOHN L. YOUNG,
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE.
FRANCIS NEWLAND.
For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. Beasley, resigned,
SIMEON DILLINGHAM.
For the unexpired term of George Kessler, deceased,
JAMES ROUNDTREE. 9 30 7t

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6 105 JONES' Alley.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING,
AT WASHINGTON HALL,
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.,
On Thursday Evening,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:—
HON. A. G. CATTELL,
GOVERNOR POLLOCK,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. LEWIS W. HALL,
GENERAL LITTLEFIELD,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
MOSES A. DROPSIE, Esq.,
WILLIAM M. BULL, Esq.,
THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq.,
THOMAS J. WORRALL, Esq.,
E. H. COATES, Esq.,
WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq.,
And other distinguished speakers. 10 2 2t

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH WARDS, RALLY!
UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 1867,
AT WILLIAM PENN HOTEL,
MARKET STREET, WEST OF THIRTY-EIGHTH.
Let every man come who is opposed to placing the National Government in the hands of Rebels and traitors—who is in favor of the gallant and war-tried soldiers—GRANT, SHERIDAN, and SICKLES, and who desires to see the Union reconstructed on a basis of lasting peace.
The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:—
Gov. JOHN W. GEARY,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY,
Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK,
Gen. LOUIS WAGNER,
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
JAMES LYND, Esq.
10 2 3t JOHN G. BUTLER,
Chairman of Committee on Town Meetings.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at IVENS', 9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City,
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
6 26 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 820 S. Fifteenth Street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
GIRARD ROW.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

831. CHARLES L HALF, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 25 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN BARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE
SNODGRASS & CO.
NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CITY TRADE. HAVING BEEN LAID IN STORE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY ASSURE PURCHASERS THAT IT WILL BE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. 8 22thstf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES,
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED,
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. 1 3 2 thamp

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11amthfrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 8 17 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 3

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26 3

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 21 Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. 10 26 3m
J. M. SHARP, A. ROBERTS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

NAVAL MATTERS.—The Board of Examination of the Navy Department is now in session in Philadelphia. The Navy Department will incorporate a limited number of engineers into the regular service. Persons who served not less than two years during the Rebellion can make application for examination, stating their age and forwarding letters of recommendation.

Mr. James B. Weaver, of Philadelphia, a gallant and able naval officer, who has lately returned to his home in this city, after a three years' cruise in Europe, on the flag-ship Colorado, is ordered to the Piscataqua, now preparing at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for the East India squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Fleming, well known in Philadelphia as a gentleman and excellent naval officer, died within a few days at Mount Holly, N. J., in the 52d year of his age. He entered the service in January, 1835, and received his commission as Lieutenant-Commander in July, 1862. He was connected with the navy for thirty-two years and seven months. He was born in New Jersey and appointed from New York; but after his appointment removed his residence to New Jersey. His total sea service was about nineteen years, and for ten years was unemployed. Several of Lieutenant-Commander Fleming's class-mates are Captains Queen, Gray, Donaldson, Preble, etc.—while still more have been promoted to be commanders, since the time of his death, Commander Fleming was unemployed. He commanded the Penobscot at the close of the war, and the Sagamore, previously, in the Gulf Squadron. Both of these were gunboats.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The Special Committee of Councils appointed under the resolution offered by Mr. Mersbon, of the Ninth Ward, on Thursday last, inquiring whether the new school buildings were so constructed as to be heated by steam alone, held a special meeting in the Controller's building yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Property of the Board of Control appeared before said committee, and showed by a communication from the architect, Mr. Stuney, that of about two-thirds of all the buildings being erected, he had provided for hot-air flues in all of them, excepting at the commencement, when he understood there would be a difficulty in getting sufficient appropriation to heat them by steam, when he afterwards made the plans of the buildings to heat them by hot air or steam.

The Committee on Property of the Board of School Control also stated that they had given out but one contract to heat by steam, and that was in the Eighth Section, which contract was approved by Councils.

The Special Committee of Councils then agreed to report back a resolution with the information derived from the architect of the Building Committee, that all the necessary flues were in to heat by steam or water.

LARCENY OF GOLD WATCHES.—Two gold watches, one valued at $225, the other at $180, were stolen, yesterday, from the watch and jewelry store of Lewis Dedlow, No. 1023 Race street. The circumstances under which the theft took place were these. In the morning two young men, genteely dressed, called at the store, and requested to be shown some gold watches. This was done, and, without making a purchase, they left, promising to call again. Before going one of them said to Mr. Dedlow that he supposed he was there all day; to which the reply was that he only left during the dinner hour—between 12 and 1 o'clock. One of the persons called between the hours designated, at which time Mr. Dedlow was not present. The attendant was asked to show the watches again which had been inspected in the morning, and he laid them out on the counter. While waiting, the pretended purchaser said that he could not decide which of the watches he would take in the absence of his sister, whom he expected every moment. He finally asked for a drink of water, and was directed to the rear of the building. He started as if to go, but returned, and said that the occupants were at dinner, and he did not like to go back. The attendant then, at the stranger's solicitation, went back, and while he was gone the watches were carried off.

TO BE TAKEN DOWN.—Messrs. Wright, Shermer, and Stewart, Building Inspectors, have condemned a large tenement house in Middle alley, north of Pine street, and west of Sixth, and ordered that it be taken down. The building is four stories in height, and the walls but eight inches in thickness, and in consequence of the badness of the foundation, the walls are eleven inches out of the perpendicular. It is filled from the cellar to the roof with colored families. The Inspectors have also ordered to be taken down two old stone buildings on the east side of Juniper street, near Fitzwater, which have not been tenanted for some time, and are considered in an insecure condition. Action was taken upon the last-named some time ago, but the order was not carried out, because during the summer months the Court of Common Pleas, through which the order of the Sheriff must pass, was not in session.

NEW CHURCHES.—The Protestant Episcopal Church to be erected at the northwest corner of Third and Reed streets, is to be of brick, with a front of 66 feet on Third street, and 97 feet on Reed street. It is for the congregation now worshipping at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Reed street, above Front.

The Rev. Dr. Henson has begun his labors with the new Baptist Church, at Broad and Master streets. The lot on which the new chapel is to be erected, costing $22,500, was presented by the Baptist Church Extension Society of Philadelphia. About 200 members belonging to the church at Broad and Brown streets go with the new enterprise.

A MISSING CHILD.—A girl, aged ten years, named Katie Wensel, who lived at service in the neighborhood of Tenth and Spring Garden streets, but was discharged because her mistress was going to leave the city, has been missing for several weeks. When she left her place of service she started in search of her sister, and was last seen in company with a man at a drinking saloon, in the dwelling attached to which the sister had been living, but was not at that time. The mother of the child is in great distress at her disappearance.

ACCIDENTS.—H. W. Williams, twenty-six years old, residing at Twenty-first and Market streets, had his hand badly smashed yesterday, at Allison's car factory.

Patrick Gallagher, residing at Twenty-second and Pine streets, had his foot badly scalded yesterday, at a distillery near Warnock and Master streets. Both of them were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HELD TO ANSWER.—John McBride, who was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, at the fire near Eleventh and Noble streets, was up for a hearing yesterday, at the Central, charged with pocket picking. The young women whose pockets were said to have been picked, did not come forward. The accused was held for trial at the next term of the Court.

GRAIN MEASURED.—The following amount of grain was measured at the port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending Sept. 30:—Corn, 409,664½ bushels; wheat, 255,750½ bushels; oats, 208,570½ bushels; rye, 45,981½ bushels; barley, 10,064½ bushels; malt, 11,798 bushels; feed, etc., 20,920 bushels. Total, 912,758 bushels.

CONTRACT FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—The contract for furnishing beef and mutton to Girard College, for one year, was awarded yesterday to the following gentlemen:—Beef to L. S. Boraef, at $11·90 per 100 pounds, and mutton to J. A. & B. Widener, at $8·40.

LAUNCH.—There is to be launched, in a few days, from the yard of A. L. Archambault, a beautiful propeller yacht, for Mr. C. Sharps, of this city. Her length on deck is 35 feet, beam 8½ feet, hold 2 feet. Her engine is of six-horse power.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Kelly's planing mill, in Sixth street, above Jefferson, was slightly damaged by fire.

A NEW BANKING HOUSE.—A building for the Germantown National Bank is being erected at Main and School streets, to be of stone, 34 feet front on Main street and 62 feet on School street.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.—The injunction applied for in the United States Circuit Court, to restrain certain persons from cutting timber on the Portland Mill property, in Elk and Jefferson counties, has been refused.

AMUSEMENTS.

BLIND TOM.—It is a fact unprecedented in the musical world that Blind Tom's genius has attracted and is still attracting universal attention, as the crowds which nightly gather in Concert Hall amply testify. It is a matter of doubt whether any other musical celebrity could ever become such a feature in our city, for Blind Tom possesses the qualities of combining several attractions. His entertainments not only please a simply musical taste, but interest a scientific or philosophical one. We would, therefore, advise (as this is his last week among us for some time) that all who have not seen him, if there be any such, should seize their earliest opportunity of witnessing this rare musical prodigy.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·08 | MOON RISES....9·27
SUN SETS....5·46 | HIGH WATER....5·34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 3
Propontis	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 5
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
Celtic	New York	London	Oct. 12

COASTWISE, BOARDING, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 3
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 5
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Oct. 5
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 5
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr M. E. Stepies, Dinsmore, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah 28th ult., with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Sept. 29, off Hatteras, experienced a severe gale from NE., with a heavy sea running, which lasted during the passage.

Barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, from Rotterdam, via Boston, 6 days, with brandy, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr M. Knight, Bush, from Provincetown, with fish to A. S. Hughes.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr M. M. Davis, Davis, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr Vrale, Mason, from Boston.

Schr Three Sisters, Parker, from Dorchester.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with indse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bessie North, Toye, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.

Ship Daisy, Phillips, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston 1st instant.

Brig Verandah, Sorensen, hence, at Dantzic 17th ult.

Brig Florence, Rathbun, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Wm. A. Dresser, Hatch, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig H. G. Burton, Burton, hence, at Swinemunde 17th ult.

Brig G. Meredith, Ayres, hence, via Gibraltar, was off Barcelona 16th ult., and was ordered to proceed to Mahon to perform quarantine.

Schr J. R. Jova, Little, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, for Georgetown, cleared at Charleston 28th ult.

Schr Clara, Barrett, was discharging at Lavacca 22d ultimo.

Schrs R. Vanneman, Vanneman; D. Gifford, Jerrold; John McAdam, Willard; and S. A. Boice, Boice, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Georgetown 1st instant.

Schrs Crisis, Brown; North Pacific, Errickson; and R. W. Perry, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown 1st inst.

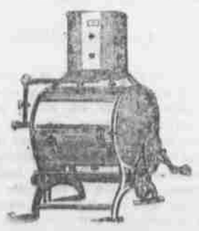
MISCELLANY.

Barque Isabella C. Jones, Jones, hence for St. Thomas, was lost on the 9th ult., and Captain Jones was the only person saved, so says the Spanish report. Captain Jones was picked up by the Spanish brig Nautvidad, from Liverpool, and landed at St. Jago de Cuba on the 16th ult. The Isabella C. Jones was built at Baltimore in 1853, was 585 tons register, and owned by Captain Jones and others of Baltimore.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The buoy on College Point, Flushing Bay, lies about 100 yards to the S. of the point of the reef where it should be, and in consequence a brig struck on the reef on Tuesday, but came off; and a sloop struck on it afterwards, and sunk.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED,

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3mthstu3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16§

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 2st NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867. }

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.

The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.

The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The TAHOMA—567 tons, screw gunboat.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—

WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1201 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—

METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.

The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1559 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.

The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.

The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.

The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thst10t

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.

The fast and safe steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 1 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip....50 cents
Single ticket....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 23tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FREIGHT FOR WILMINGTON, RECEIVED by steamers FELTON and ARIEL, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at reduced rates 10 2 3t

L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, Direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. 19 30 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,362·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loans (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	200 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,113	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
$20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
196,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,289·75
	Cost, $1,030,532·85.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $147·14.		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·55

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Laheld, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital....$400,000·00
Accrued surplus....946,713·98
$1,346,713·98
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,491·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $350,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$3,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3§

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATER, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865,
CAPITAL, $250,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA B. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 f

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 302

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23§

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
8 27 stuthsu No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW, NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
WAR PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.
4 1 rpf No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24§

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and

Messrs. Proctor & Co.'s Great Opening of Paris and London Cloaks and Ladies' Walking Suits.

The most venerable resident will hardly remember a gayer day in Philadelphia than Chesnut street presented yesterday, especially in its more central part, where the beauty and fashion of our city were attracted to assist at the grand Exposition of fashionable garments for Ladies, by Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co. The Fall "opening" which had been announced to take place at this elegant Emporium of Fashion created as profound a sensation among the ladies of Philadelphia as the arrival of Sheridan excited among our politicians; and their enthusiasm, though differently expressed, was no less earnest and appreciative. From an early hour until late in the afternoon the surging throng, passing in, circulating through, and emerging from the splendid salesrooms of this establishment, at No. 920 Chesnut street, kept up such a continuous scene of busy life as we have rarely witnessed. The visitors, in the main room alone, for several hours during the day, could not have averaged less than from fifty to one hundred and fifty handsomely dressed ladies. From a retired nook, where, in company with one of the proprietors, the writer took his observations, the effect was a perfect spectacle —a sort of kaleidoscopic panorama, in which there was a masterly intermingling of fair women, and here and there a brave man, with magnificent garments and splendid specimens of materials from which to make them; busy attendants engaged in making explanations to interested listeners, with a bevy of beauties lavishing their adoration upon the Duchess of Wellington, the Princess of Wales or the Empress Eugenie (*i. e.* garments bearing those popular names), and in the adjacent fitting rooms (apartments that are mirrored and upholstered with a degree of taste and elegance that we have rarely if ever seen surpassed) ladies, young, middle-aged, and some well advanced in life, as diverse in their preferences as in their ages, were in raptures over the "novelties." 'Exquisite!' "Beautiful!" "Perfectly sweet!" "Charming!" "How very stylish!" 'Oh, isn't that lovely!" "There, isn't that elegant?" "I never saw anything so handsome!" "My dear, you're crazy!" and a hundred other familiar exclamations, mingled with the measured voices of polite clerks and the ceaseless rustling of silks and satins.

Altogether it was the grandest and most successful exhibition of fashionable garments for ladies' wear ever made in Philadelphia.

A description of the various new garments exhibited could only be successful in an illustrated journal, and we shall therefore not attempt it, beyond a brief allusion to some few of the chief attractions in the opening, and the materials from which they were made.

Among the most elegant, and we think they will be among the most popular novelties of the season, are the richsuits of Astrachan—not an imitation, but the real skin of the animal. They were exhibited in white, grey, and black, and made up in full suits, embracing cloaks, muffs, cuffs, collars, and capes. In rich cloth goods and velvets the display was princely. The two colors that will be most in vogue during the season are a beautiful shade of violet and the new color called the Bismark—a rich golden brown. In the former of these shades a gored woollen velvet Sacque, richly trimmed with satin and studded with jets, was universally admired; and the same may be said of a Bismark of like material and similarly trimmed. One of the most unique garments was the "Eugenie" cloak. It was exhibited in various materials, and in its construction is gored, scalloped at the sides, with prominent points at the front and back. A "Marie Louise" cloak in the display, made of rich velvet beaver, and exhibited in various colors, also elicited a marked attention, and resulted in numerous "orders." A very graceful cloak, made of wine-colored velours, richly trimmed, entitled the "Lady Wellington," seemed to be a special favorite with ladies of more subdued taste. The "Colleen Bawn" is a pretty *protege* of Mr. Proctor, and will undoubtedly be one of the most popular cloaks of the season. The display was also enriched by a splendid line of velvet paletots, trimmed with a crochet of cut beads, and a graceful style of garment entitled the St. Marc, made of velvet, and trimmed with a heavy fringe of sewing silk, with a crochet heading richly ornamented with beads; though for elegance and comfort there was nothing more striking than their new "Walrussia," a splendid velvet, trimmed in silver fox. The "Duchess of Sutherland" has a wide sleeve, overhanging an undersleeve of the same material, presenting an appearance at once graceful and stylish. There was also exhibited an elegant assortment of Circulars in velvets, richly trimmed in lace and crochet work.

But it must not be forgotten that the *Dress Making Department* of this house is a feature of surpassing importance to the ladies of our city—a great convenience, in fact, where they can have their orders attended to with instantaneous promptness, instead of being subjected to the usual delays at this busy season of the year.

Messrs. Proctor & Co.'s display in this department won for them golden opinions, as their ready-made walking suits were altogether such specimens of beauty and elegance as have never before been presented to the American public. Briefly to particularize, we would notice among the Walking Suits displayed a Lavender Irish Poplin, elegantly trimmmed in the same colored satin; a more elaborate, artistic, or *recherche* garment it has never been our privilege to examine. Much praise was also bestowed upon a green Ottoman Velours walking suit of similar design. A mazarine blue Irish Poplin, trimmed in silk velvet to match, was also an attractive feature in this department. The "Golden Pheasant" was a suit made of a very rare and beautiful material, decidedly Indian in its hues and fabric, and was pronounced "superb" at least one hundred times. A Spangled Valencia was also greatly admired as a suitable dress for ladies in semi-mourning, and in the same category we may mention a black Irish Poplin trimmed with purple of a very dark *new* shade. The "Rainbow Poplin" walking suit was also complimented for its novelty.

Passing from the Ready-Made Departments to the repositories of piece goods, everybody was astonished at the magnificent assortment of *Black Silks*—unquestionably the most elegant stock ever offered in Philadelphia—the celebrated makes of *Bonnet* and *Guinnet* being largely in the ascendant, while in all the woollen fabrics, and velvets, and fashionable trimmings of every description, the assortment was most complete.

Altogether, this Dress-Making Department, affording to ladies the opportunity of obtaining their dresses *to order without any delay*, is a feature for which Messrs. Proctor & Co. deserve the substantial thanks of our wives and daughters.

In LADIES' FURS, for which this house is one of the most celebrated in the country, they display a splendid assortment of all such as are indigenous to this country, and that are in most popular request—monk, Siberian squirrel, fitch, ermine, and chinchilla, while in the more costly Russian and Hudson Bay sables their stock will be equally complete in time for cold weather. Their sets in the former of these will range from $150 to $1000 per set, and in the latter from $100 to $600 per set. As they defer making up these costly furs until the last moment, their customers have a double assurance that they are buying *fresh goods*, which is an important matter in the purchase of these luxurious articles.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. In a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

General Peter Lyle's Speech.

The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to by him as being correct in every particular:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk; but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts and *stop this colonization*. Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting; and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year*, I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out*. The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. McARAN. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred, as promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PLAN adopted by the Washington Library Company for the endowment of the Riverside Institute, is one by which every subscriber receives more for what little money he may invest than could be procured were the same amount expended in any other way. Besides an engraving, a present is also guaranteed. Many of these presents are worth quite fortunes, the first in the list being $40,000.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.—We observe many radical changes in the styles of bonnets and chapeaux for ladies, and many of the innovations are graceful and elegant. In view of these facts, we would remind our lady friends that Messrs. Wood & Cary, the distinguished "bonnetists," have their fall opening to-day (Thursday). Their stock of bonnets, chapeaux, millinery, and fancy goods, at No. 725 Chesnut street, is unusually large, varied, and attractive. Go and see the Fall Bonnets. The official announcement of the "opening" will be found elsewhere.

WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT be written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button-hole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It is placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, southwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

HURRAH! THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—All patriots in favor of funding the national debt at five or six per cent., notwithstanding General Butler's or Horace Greeley's opinion, are invited to buy their Fall Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made, First-class Clothing Store, under the Continental.

CHROMOS Fine Engravings, Photographic Gems, at Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers of Looking-Glasses and Picture Frames, with mouldings of all kinds.

WE DESIRE to call special attention to sale of handsome Residence, No. 1608 Locust street, opposite St. Mark's Church. The house is elegantly finished. Possession immediate.

JOHN B. GOUGH at Horticultural Hall next week. *See advertisement.*

IS COMFORT ON THE SHOULDER WANTED?
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

RIDGWAY—BAKER.—On the 1st of October by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. FRANK B. RIDGWAY to Miss MARY E. BAKER, both of this city.

SIDNEY—ADAMS.—On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, Mr. CHARLES SIDNEY to Miss ISABEL ADAMS, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

WILSON—PENNOCK.—In this city, September 7, 1867, by Morton McMichael, Mayor, ABNER L. WILSON to ELIZA JANE PENNOCK, both of Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

COOKMAN.—October 1, 1867, Mr. GEORGE COOKMAN, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1613 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOX.—On the 1st instant, JOHN D. FOX, only son of Samuel T. and Hannah R. Fox, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 710 Buttonwood street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

LITCHFIELD.—On Monday, Sept. 30, SAMUEL LITCHFIELD, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Meridian Sun Lodge No. 477, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Litford place (back of No. 64 Laurel street, below Front), on Friday afternoon, October 4, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PRICE.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on the 28th ultimo, ANNA M., wife of Richard Price, and daughter of Rion Dunbar.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1822 Chesnut street, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SUTTER.—On the morning of the 1st instant, HANNAH M. SUTTER, wife of Daniel Sutter, and daughter of Sarah and the late Macpherson Saunders, aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 728 Buttonwood street, on Sixth-day morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

TODHUNTER.—On the 4th instant, Mr. THOMAS TODHUNTER, of Burns Cabins, Fulton county, Pa., in the 59th year of his age.

VAUGHAN.—On the morning of the 1st instant, THOMAS W. VAUGHAN, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner Richmond and Shackamaxon streets, on Friday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DEMOCRATIC POWWOW IN THE FIFTH WARD.—A LUMINOUS DISCOURSE BY THE YOUTHFUL MULLENS.—Last evening about four hundred of the faithful assembled in front of a drinking saloon at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. William B. Hood was elevated to the dignity of the chair, and addresses were delivered by him, and by Theodore Gollmeinger, R. L. Temple, and Thomas Mullens, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature. The luminous discourse delivered by the last-named young man was as follows:—

MULLENS RECEIVES A NOMINATION.

"*My* fellow-citizens:—*I* have been introduced to you as a Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives of the Fifth Legislative District of the State of Pennsylvania. I have received the regular nomination of the Democratic party in that district, and having received it, *I* have no doubt that *I* will receive your support at the polls. (Applause.) *My* fellow-citizens, there has been really so much said about *myself* to-night by others, that *I* feel a delicacy in appearing before you. *I* have been so highly complimented by the gentlemen who have preceded *me*, that *I* am afraid that in speaking to you now, *I* may not come up to the expectations which you may have formed of *me* from those speakers. (Cries from the crowd—"We're going to send you to Harrisburg.") But when a person presents himself before a people and asks their suffrages, it is nothing but proper that he should come before them and explain to him his views upon the subjects which interest them, or the subjects which interest them as citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and the subjects which interest them as citizens of this great, of this great country—those questions which are now agitating the people throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

MULLENS IS NOT STRONG.

"It is not *my* purpose, gentlemen, to make a long speech. *I* regret to say that *I* am physically unable to do it. *I* am unused to speaking in the open air, and *I* am afraid if *I* attempt to enter into any discussion of these subjects *my* voice will give way. But *I* propose, in the first place, to say a few words in relation to those questions which interest you, your homes, and your family; those questions over which the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania have sole and exclusive jurisdiction, and refer in as few words as possible to those *my* course if you elect *me* on Tuesday next, and *I* will be sent to represent you in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. (Cries of, 'We will.')

MULLENS DEMOLISHES THE "NIGGER."

"*I* refer, *my* fellow-citizens, to those laws which had been passed, or which had been allowed to remain on the statute book of the state of Pennsylvania, since it has been controlled by the radicals, which prevent you from riding on Sunday in the city passenger cars, and which allow you to ride by your side on a week-day. (Cries of *'This is what we want.'* Laughter.) In the first place, to that law, and I refer in the second place, to the law which was passed at the last session in relation to the sale of liquor on Sunday. (Cries of 'Open the door!') And to-night *I* will say to you this, that *I* am opposed to them all, and if elected to a seat in the Legislature, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next, when *I* get there, *I* will record *my* vote for the purpose of taking them off the statute book of the State of Pennsylvania. (Applause, and cries of 'Hurrah, good, good!')

MULLENS ON MORAL SUASION.

"Now, *my* fellow-citizens, *I* want you to understand *me*. There is no man in this community that has a greater respect for the Sabbath-day than *I* have. There is no man in the community who is more *unalterably* opposed to the inordinate use of liquor than *I* am. But, *my* fellow-citizens, *I* do not regard that it is the duty of the Legislature to regulate man's appetite by law.

MULLENS QUOTES AN ENGLISH STATESMAN.

"As was said by Edmund Burke, the celebrated English statesman, he says the fault of our legislators (loud cries of 'He was an Irishman')—He *is* an Irishman, but he is called an English statesman. He says the fault is that they legislate too much, they don't know how to legislate. In this way, that is, instead of allowing certain things to be regulated outside of the Legislature, they make laws which divided themselves. *I* don't think, gentlemen, *I* don't think that it is the place of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to regulate man's appetite. (Cries of 'No! no!') *I* think it is the place, that the pulpit and the fireside are the places for moral suasion, and *I* believe that the mother and the wife can do more to humanize the human race than all the Legislatures that will ever sit in the cushion hairs, cushion chairs at Harrisburg.

MULLENS ON THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

"Now, *my* fellow-citizens, *I* have explained to you *my* views upon these local questions; and it was *my* purpose when *I* started here to-night, to go outside of that to say a few words in relation to those questions which are agitating the country at large. But on coming here *I* find that the Committee has seen proper to invite a number of distinguished gentlemen who will succeed *me*, and who will explain to you the principles of the party on those questions. For that reason, gentlemen, *I* shall decline going into them. *I* have already spoken longer than the Committee agreed upon, and with the gentleman who is about to succeed *me*.

MULLENS PREDICTS A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

"But *I* will say this much, that the signs of the times indicate that there will be a great and glorious victory for the Democratic party in the State of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

MULLENS TAKES A RETROSPECT.

"Six years ago, gentlemen, or over six years ago—*I* remember it very well—previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln, when the tide of Abolitionism had swept all over the country—*I* remember how the eyes of the whole people were placed upon the State of Pennsylvania. *I* remember that it was then said, 'as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union.'

"Do you think she will not wipe that out? will not dash back this tide which is overwhelming the country? The cry was 'Mr. Lincoln will be nominated; Mr. Lincoln will be elected.' Don't you all remember the way that election, the result of that election? And, gentlemen, just as sure as the State of Pennsylvania went against the Democratic party in the October election, so sure was Mr. Lincoln elected, and the country was involved in the horrors of civil war. Now, gentlemen, it is just as important questions before you to-day as they were in 1860. You are united to-day; you were not united then, and *I* want you to remember, *my* fellow-citizens, you are not fighting the political battles of old; that it is no longer a question between high tariffs and low tariffs; whether this policy or that policy will increase your wages a few cents on pay-day.

MULLENS GETS "MIXED" ON THE NEW ISSUE.

"The issues of this contest are greater; the question is whether you will be governed by the principles of constitutional liberty; whether the people of this country will allow themselves to be misrepresented by the Congress, which does not represent the whole people, which is only a part, a fraction of the people; or whether you will, by your votes during the coming fall election, send such a majority into the next Congress that they will not dare to override the Constitution of our country by denying admittance to any single State in this Union.

"*My* fellow-citizens, these are the questions which are now agitating the public mind; and these are the questions which you have to decide on Tuesday next. It is a great question. The nation has come out of this great civil war with a great debt upon its shoulders. Every city, every town, every borough and village in the land, is in debt. The resources of the nation are crippled. We want all the industry, we want all the power that we can get, for the purpose of binding and healing up the wounds perpetrated during the last six years of war.

MULLENS ADVISES A PACIFIC POLICY.

"And, *my* fellow-citizens, if you adopt the pacific policy, the policy which the Democratic party advocates to-day, the national debt will be untinged. Stand by the country to-day, and stand by the Democratic party in the advocacy of the pacific measures which they are trying to bring upon the country.

MULLENS APOLOGIZES FOR SPREADING HIMSELF.

"Now, *my* fellow-citizens, *I* have gone out much longer, *I* have spread *myself* out, *my* speech much longer than *I* have expected."

Mr. Mullen then retired, without applause, and was followed by Captain Donovan, Colonel Lechler, Judge Parsons, and others. During the course of their addresses about a dozen of the unterrified stepped up to our reporter and inquired, "What the d—l are you doing here, a reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH?" These inquiries at last became so numerous and pertinent that we concluded the "better part of valor" should be exercised, and we accordingly beat a retreat.

THE LATE GEORGE COOKMAN, ESQ.—A meeting was held at the room of the Commercial Exchange at 11 o'clock this morning, to adopt a preamble and resolutions on the death of George Cookman, Esq. The meeting being called to order, Mr. Howard Richman, President, said:—

Gentlemen:—You are assembled upon the present occasion for the purpose of discharging the sad duty of taking action upon the resolution, that will be submitted to you in relation to the death of our lamented late Secretary, Mr. George Cookman, whose sudden death was announced to you yesterday. Mr. Cookman's identity with this institution dates from its early history, and he at all times manifested a lively interest in all things that contributed to its prosperity and usefulness; and from my long personal acquaintance, social and business, with him, I can bear most earnest testimony to his many virtues, and his high sense of honor as a merchant.

Mr. Cookman, as you are aware, has filled many positions of trust and honor; for a number of years he discharged the duties of manager of this institution, and for a period of four years most faithfully and efficiently filled the position of Secretary, which position he held at the time of his death. He also had conferred upon him the position of Vice-President.

It was his recent custom to view, with interest and admiration the rising walls of our new building, which not only conveyed to his mind a realizing sense of our present progress and prosperity; but it also conveyed to him anticipations of a brilliant and prosperous future. The sudden death, therefore, of our esteemed young friend, in the midst of his usefulness, conveys to us a most striking admonition that in the midst of life we are in death. The resolutions will now be read.

Mr. Bunn offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. E. Harper Jeffries:—

Whereas, A highly esteemed officer of this Association has suddenly departed this life; and

Whereas, He was intimately connected with this body, which he has faithfully served in various capacities; and

Whereas, He was endeared to each one of us by his amiable manners, and his active sympathy with whatever promised to promote the prosperity of the Association, and that of its individual members; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our late Secretary, George Cookman, we lament the loss of a warm friend, a devoted member, and a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That the memory of his many virtues will be cherished by us with affectionate regard.

Resolved, That our warm sympathy be tendered to the members of this bereaved family.

Resolved, That the Association will attend his funeral on Saturday, 5th instant, at two o'clock.

Mr. E. Harper Jeffries followed with a few brief, appropriate remarks, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.—General H. H. Bingham, Postmaster of this city, promulgates the following important orders relative to European postage rates:—

POST OFFICE, Philadelphia, Sept., 1867.—On and after October 1, 1867, letters can be registered at this Office, and forwarded in the British mail, via England, on the transmission by stamps, of a Registration fee of twenty-eight cents, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon, for the following named places:—Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt, via Alexandria, Suez and Cairo, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibralter, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

POST OFFICE, Philadelphia Sept., 1867.—On and after October 1st, 1867, the postage rates on newspapers, circulars, book packets (including printed matter of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, drawings, photographs, sheets of music, etc.—six cents for four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

3. Patterns and samples of merchandise—including seeds and grain—eight cents for four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.—Yesterday the Phœnix Fire Company, of Poughkeepsie, escorted by the Committee of Arrangements, inspected the iron-clad fleet, which is now undergoing repairs. In returning from the Island they took a turn in Point Breeze Park. In the afternoon they visited several places of interest in this city, among the number of which were Girard College, Fairmount Park, and the Institution for the Blind. In the evening they visited the Academy to behold the charming Pepita and Betty Rigl in the *Black Crook*, and no doubt passed themselves well pleased. On quitting the Academy they attended the balls of the Warren and Shiffler Hose Companies. This morning they were escorted from the Perseverance Hose House by a number of the members of that company, and left Philadelphia for home on the 8 o'clock train from Camden. They were delighted with the treatment they received, and greatly pleased with their visit.

STILL AT LARGE.—James Miller (colored), the murderer of his wife, Susan Miller, is still at large. Miller has been seen in Baltimore, Harrisburg, Lockport, N. Y., and other places, and for the information of officers who are on the lookout for him, we republish a description of the fugitive. He is about forty-eight years of age, six feet high, and well built. Has a pleasant countenance and dresses well. He is of dark brown skin, and his hair is mixed with grey. He had side whiskers, and was dressed in a dark suit and silk hat when he committed the murder—on one of his cheeks he has a slight scar. Miller is a very intelligent darkey. He was in the habit of dyeing his hair and whiskers when teaching school at Kennett Square.

DISORDERLY HOUSE AND SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Michael Malony lives at No. 233 Callowhill street, where he keeps a hotel. His house has been the subject of complaint for a long time past. Rows were of frequent occurrence, and the police were repeatedly called upon to make arrests. Yesterday another fight took place in the tavern, and the proprietor was arrested upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house. It was afterwards discovered that Michael sold liquor without a license. Upon both charges he was held to bail by Alderman Pancoast.

IN SEARCH OF HIS BROTHERS.—Mayor McMichael this morning received a letter from the Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, stating that a man by the name of John Wenzel was in that city, in destitute circumstances, and was anxious to get to Philadelphia to see his brothers, Ernest and Frederick. He was desirous that his brothers should hear of him, that they might send him on money to pay his passage to this city.

FURTHER IN THE COUNTERFEIT CASE.—George Garman, the absent witness in the Kinsey counterfeit case, to-day made affidavit before United States Commissioner Sergeant, to the effect that he boarded in the same house and slept in the same room with Kinsey, and he saw Kinsey cut the $10 plate. It was originally on the Third National Bank, but Kinsey altered it to the First National Bank.

FURTHER HEARING.—Lizzie Dormer, alias Dorr, alias Palmer, had a further hearing before Alderman Pancoast upon the charge of larceny. She was employed as domestic in the family of Mr. Smedley, No. 1612 Mount Vernon street, and is alleged to have stolen diamond ear-rings, etc., to the value of $400. Lizzie was held for trial in $1000 bail.

CHANGE OF POST OFFICE HOURS.—Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster, has issued the following notice to the public:—On and after Monday, October 7th, 1867, the Philadelphia Post Office will open at 7:30 A. M. and close at 6:30 P. M. A Night Clerk will be in attendance, for the delivery of letters, from 6:30 P. M. until 7:30 A. M. Entrance on Chesnut street.

HELPED HIMSELF.—This morning, about 5 o'clock, a lad named Michael Britton, aged sixteen years, stepped into the Maraoe House at the foot of Dock street, and helped himself to a lot of vegetables. He was discovered, followed, and arrested. Michael had a hearing before Alderman Moore, who held him to answer in $5 0 bail.

SNEAK THIEF.—Robert W. Stone has been held to bail for a further hearing by Alderman Pancoast, upon the charge of the larceny of a coat and umbrella. Stone, it is alleged, is a sneak thief, and is generally found loitering about dwelling-houses, awaiting opportunities to slip in and ply his avocation.

SERIOUS FALL.—About 5 o'clock this morning Mrs. Eliza Fearon fell down stairs, at her residence, No. 1242 Wallace street, and received a severe cut on the head. Dr. Stewart, the attending physician, has no hope of her recovery.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia		7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie		9:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia		12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport		8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie		10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia		8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven		8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie		10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie		2:50 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven		7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		9:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		5:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 8:40 P. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

FRED'K L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

112

THIRD EDITION

ANOTHER WHISKY RAID.

THIRTEEN OFFICIALS MAKE A DESCENT UPON THE RICHMOND STILLS.

A Number Are Seized and Carted Off—The Crowd Rallies and Effects a Rescue—A Woman Leads the Assault—A Deputy Marshal Badly Injured — A Man Shot in the Neck.

The Revenue Inspectors who made a raid upon the unlicensed whisky stills at Port Richmond on last Saturday, having been overawed by numbers, and thus prevented from effecting any seizures, another raid was determined upon, and the force detailed to make it somewhat increased. Mr. L. B. Ogle, the Chief of the Philadelphia Revenue Board, led the party, which consisted of Inspectors Ghegan, Westervelt, Byrns, Einstein, Johnson, Donnelley, Keenan, A. H. Brooks, and H. L. Taggart, and Deputy United States Marshals Schuyler, Wimpy, and Gordon.

As a means of removing the distilling machinery when once captured, several furniture cars were despatched to Richmond in advance, and stationed at determined points. At half-past 10 o'clock this morning, the party of officials started for the scene of action, and when our reporter arrived, he found them just commencing business in a serious way. Three or four of the illegitimate distillers with which the suburban town of Richmond fairly swarms were visited in turn, but at each of these places it was found that the managers had been put upon their guard, either by the events of last Saturday, or by a special warning, so that no seizures were effected.

But a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the officers came upon an establishment which was in full blast. It was located in the rear of No. 1607 Edgmont street, a few squares above the Reading Railroad, and consisted simply of a low and rudely constructed building of rough boards, about fifteen feet square in dimensions. In the interior of this innocent looking establishment, which had the appearance of a veritable cow stable, eighteen large hogsheads were found, nearly every one of which was full to the brim with a mixture of boiling molasses and yeast. In the further corner, opposite to the entrance, was a large still so rusty and worn that it was impossible to determine its composition without a closer inspection than we cared to make. The covering of the retort was of copper, and in a much better state of preservation.

When the officers reached this establishment they found an Irishwoman in charge, her husband, she said, being "out of the city." The wagons had been summoned, and the officers at once commenced the removal of the still. This was a task attended by no little danger and difficulty, as the concern was under full headway and scalding hot. An excited crowd of dirty men, women, and children, to the number of about one hundred, had collected meanwhile, and by their presence obstructed the operations of the officers. The latter, however, succeeded in removing all the portable articles in the establishment, and in placing them in a wagon for transportation.

While this despoiling process was under way, the unfortunate woman whose husband was "out of town," was elbowing her way through the crowd in a very dejected frame of mind. Mistaking our reporter for an Inspector, she took him by the button-hole and presented a brief epitome of her griefs, the greatest of which was the absence of her lord and master, who, as she alleged, could prove conclusively by a receipt from the Custom House, that to-day was the first time the still had been in operation for a week. Thinking this great show of virtue would have some effect, she exclaimed piteously:—

"Won't you let that pot-hook go?"

We had some difficulty in persuading the disconsolate creature that we were not an Inspector, and when she was finally made to realize this fact, she turned away to beset a Deputy Marshal with the same request.

Everything of a portable character having been loaded up, the Inspectors and their vehicles, surrounded by a still increasing crowd, proceeded about half a square, where they came upon another wretched shanty about twelve feet square, in which was found another still in full blast. The retort and other movable portions of the machinery were duly loaded up, and the raiders again moved on.

By this time the crowd of whisky sympathizers had become quite large, numbering fifty men, and they were emboldened to attempt a rescue, and a "row" was successfully extracted from one of the wagons and carried off. The large copper head of a retort was also taken from the wagon, but the officers succeeded in recovering possession of it.

Passing through a by street, the raiders next emerged into Salmon street, up which they proceeded about a square, and then paused before a two-story frame building, which was known to contain a still. As we passed through the boisterous crowd which was now swelling the wagon, our ears were saluted by various exclamations of the whisky people. A great lank woman, slovenly attired, and with her bosom exposed to full view, shouted out:—

"Go in and win with 'em! Take 'em off! Take 'em off! (referring to the captured articles) d—nation!"

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Political Reaction.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democrats are counting largely on the "reaction" said to be going on, for victory in the coming elections. President Johnson, it is evident, also believes in the alleged political reaction in public sentiment, and expects from it similar results.

That the public mind has become disgusted with the extreme measures of many prominent men in the Union party, we have little doubt. The evident determination of some among them, not only to secure the colored race in the enjoyment of equal rights, but to give them absolute ascendancy in the Government of the country, has repelled very many who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. There is no doubt, moreover, that the violence and reckless partisanship which have marked much of the action and more of the speeches of Republican leaders, the disregard of constitutional obligations, the manifest determination to keep political power in their own hands, by whatever means, and the evident purpose to exclude the Southern States from the Union until they can rely on their support of the most radical measures of public and of party policy, have caused very many members of that party to distrust the wisdom and the patriotism of those who have usurped its leadership and control.

But this must not be mistaken for a reaction which contemplates or will tolerate the renewed ascendancy of the Democratic party. It is not a reaction against the principles or the policy which carried the country through the war and suppressed the Rebellion. It is not a reaction against "coercion," and in favor of the old doctrine of State rights. It is not a reaction against the more vigorous conduct of the war which dismissed McClellan and put General Grant at the head of the national armies. It is not a reaction against the proclamation of emancipation, nor against the Constitutional amendment by which slavery was forever abolished. Nor is it a reaction against the legislation of Congress by which equal civil and political rights are secured to all men without distinction of race or color, and by which the Southern States are required to recognize and accept this principle as the condition of restoration to political power.

Upon none of these points have the people changed their minds, or determined to reverse the policy of the country. They are no nearer now to approving the President's policy of admitting the South back to Congress without conditions of any sort, and as a matter of constitutional right, than they were a year ago. They approve the general action of Congress now as thoroughly as they did then. And still less is there the slightest indication of their disposition to reverse the leading principles on which the war was waged, and adopting in their stead those by which the Democrats constantly endeavored to weaken its force and embarrass its progress.

The Democrats have, therefore, no warrant in any indications of public sentiment for anticipating their own return to power upon the principles and under the organization which they have hitherto maintained. The only "reaction" which is either feasible or probable is within the ranks of the Republican party against the extreme, violent, and intemperate measures for which the leaders of that party have in some degree made it responsible. If the vehement crudities of Thad. Stevens, the systematic and calculating Jacobinism of Senators Sumner and Wade, and the reckless and unscrupulous partisanship of such men as Wendell Phillips and Senators Chandler, Howard, and others, are to be fastened upon the Republican party as essential parts of its national creed, it is by no means unlikely that they may involve their ultimate expulsion from power, even to be replaced by their Democratic opponents. But the peril has not reached this point yet. The losses of the Republicans in the elections that have already taken place do not indicate any popular desire for the restoration of the Democratic Bourbons. But they do involve an unmistakable hint to the Republicans against pushing too far the theories and purposes of the extremists among them. And even if the elections which are still to occur should be somewhat of the same complexion, they would only enforce still more emphatically the lessons which may fairly be drawn from those that are past.

It will not do for the Democrats to presume too far upon the symptoms of "reaction" which they have observed in the public mind; nor will it be any wiser for the Republicans to underrate them or to understand their real meaning.

Andrew Johnson's Organ.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Who, what, and where is Andrew Johnson's organ? It has been supposed in some quarters that Andrew blew his own trumpet so vigorously that he had no need of an organ, and consequently left himself without one. Others have thought that an old machine in Washington was his organ—a notable instrument, giving out queer sounds, ranging from the squeal and hum of the hurdy-gurdy to the monotonous monotone of the penny whistle, but cracked all over and sadly in need of repair that should replace all the important parts, frame, barrel, and bellows. But it appears that that organ is not considered adequate to the occasion by the men who manage the solar system.

Greeley, who, in the absence or retirement of Weed, has been keeping things together and apart, and preventing the wolves from eating up the moon on the cool nights, and who, with Jeff. Davis on one hand and the high flavored nigger on the other, has deported himself as the very Apollo of political drivers—this illustrious person has perceived, with the sagacity of a man who does corporation advertising, that Andrew Johnson is in need of a new organ, and to our astonishment has named the *Herald* for the place. Well, we will take it, supposing, of course, that the nomination will be confirmed by the kitchen cabinet, if there is a kitchen cabinet, and that the Jupiter Tonans whose red hot thunder we are to handle and launch will agree to our terms. Our terms are—illimitable power to make salutary changes in the domestic establishment.

Our first requirement will be that Seward be sent home—washed, shaved, in a clean shirt and shiny boots, with a new speech to be delivered to the rustic multitude in the vicinity of "fair Auburn, loveliest village of the plain." Next to this, Weed must be cleared out of the Custom House, the Revenue Department, the Naval Office, the Surveyor's Office—out of all possible bays, inlets, creeks, nooks, crannies, and corners into which the golden stream of the national treasure flows, and from which the national till may be tapped. Old Welles must get out of the Navy Department, of course, because the Navy Department is not one of the Pyramids of Cheops, and is no place for mummies, and is a place for Porter or Farragut. We rather think, also, that we should relieve Grant from the durance vile in which he is held, putting Sherman in his place, supplied with a long pole, and having tied on at the end of that pole the pen with which he once wrote a letter to the Mayor of Atlanta, or some other obsolete and calcined city. He would stir up the political animals in lively style, having received from partial nature a very pretty gift of surly rhetoric. McCulloch should be cut loose from the Treasury Department, or the Treasury Department from McCulloch, whichever were most convenient, and started on an indefinite financial voyage of discovery, with a Chatham street watch for a compass, one of his own reports for a corkscrew and "Munchausen's Travels" for a specie payment Bible.

With McCulloch we would send the harem of nine hundred beautiful women who charm away the idle hours in the Treasury building. We would thus deprive Washington of the great sight it has every day at 3 P. M., when all this beauty comes from its arduous labors to the open air—a sight supposed to surpass anything seen on the Golden Horn, and to be more tremendously splendid than the charge of the light brigade. These are our terms. It is evident that they are reasonable. On these terms only will we consent to become an organ. Shall we be installed? We pause for a reply.

Garibaldi's New Religion.

From the N. Y. Times.

Just before setting out on his quixotic adventure, Garibaldi made a proposition for a new religion, which he submitted to that amazing assemblage, the Peace Congress of Geneva. We suppose it was the Liberator's purpose, as soon as he reached Rome—for which he was then on the march—to inaugurate this new form of worship in St. Peter's with becoming ceremonies and pomp. After after having driven out the priests with the butts of the muskets with which he scornfully threatened them, and after having disposed of his Holiness and the other Papal dignitaries in the way he foreshadowed, he could then call upon the bereaved Romans and mankind to accept the evangel which had been provided for them after a few moments' thought and a brief campaign. Religions have been established after this fashion in the world before now; and what has been may be—for there is nothing new under the sun.

It would certainly be a memorable spectacle to see the red-shirted man of Staten Island and Caprera standing in all his apostolic simplicity of appearance beside the altar of the sublime Cathedral where lately stood the head of the Catholic world, dazzling and resplendent, surrounded by the gorgeous hierarchy of the Church Universal. The occasion would be one calculated to touch the imagination as well as the feelings of mankind, and might well give an impetus to the Garibaldian gospel which would send it whirling adown time as erstwhile the Confederates were sent whirling adown the valley. It almost brings our pen to a pause when we consider how near this may have been of accomplishment but a few days ago.

The man who was to do it may this day be a prisoner, with blasted hopes; but when he drew up his brief programme, and set out for the Eternal City to put it in execution, he was doubtless as confident of reaching the enemy's capital as he was sure of having occupied it eighteen years ago. Between the two periods he had seen kings flee at his approach, governments dissolve in his presence, and armies surrender before the magic of his name. Was Pius the Ninth stronger than Francis the Second? or was the effete religion of Rome more difficult to abolish than the despotic politics of Naples? His life had taught him that all things are possible to the man of courage, and that he who has faith can seize the mountains and throw them into the sea.

The new religion that Garibaldi proposed to found is of less interest to us now than it would have been had he actually founded it. For some reason or other, moreover, he gave the world little more than a hint of its nature, and it is with some difficulty that we get even a vague idea of the principles on which it is to be, or was to be, based. The note in which it was embodied and laid before the Genoese Congress was not only brief, but was delivered at the hour of his departure for Rome, so that there was no opportunity for its discussion, no chance for emendation or enlargement. "Let us," were his sole pregnant words—"let us terminate our democratic mission for the entire world by proclaiming the universal religion of the Deity, by substituting the priesthood of Leibnitz, Galileo, Kepler, Arago, Newton, Quinet, Rousseau, etc., for that of Arbues, and Torquemada." "Thus," he added, "we shall have cleared the path which will lead us to the fraternity of nations, and cemented durably the compact of universal peace." And having written this he abruptly closed by inscribing under it the prophetic name, "G. Garibaldi."

"The universal religion of the Deity" is the Garabaldian substitute for the heterogeneous creeds of the world. If this be so simple as to receive at once the assent of all mankind, it is also, alas! at the same time so indefinite that its universal reception need not alter the belief or practice of any adherent of any one of the hundred sects of Christendom. The Pope himself would doubtless be willing to subscribe his name to this creed next to the signature of Garibaldi, and the Grand Llama would join hands with Dr. Chupin over it, and all would dance together on the common ground which each had previously claimed as exclusively his own.

Even when we try to discover the character of the new faith through the priesthood whose names are designated by Garibaldi, we still find difficulties in the way. Leibnitz, Galileo, Kepler, Arago, Newton, Quinet, Rousseau—mathematicians, astronomers, and social philosophers—they constitute, in the matter of religion, a body so diverse in their beliefs that we doubt whether they could agree upon a single point excepting the universal religion, which is no point at all. Catholics, Protestants, Deists, and Freethinkers—humble Christians like Newton, and daring skeptics like Rousseau—some of them did not differ more from Torquemada than they would differ from Garibaldi. Were such a priesthood instituted, and were they installed in St. Peter's or elsewhere, we fancy they would deal as hard blows at each other's heads and creeds as Garibaldi was preparing for the Pope and the Papacy a fortnight ago.

Garibaldi has got out of his depth in proposing to substitute a new religion for the religion of Christendom. The fact of the matter we should imagine to be—judging by his scientific priesthood rather than by his single dogma, if dogma it can be called—that the bold Liberator has got some glimmering of Comptism or Positivism, in which not a few speculative thinkers of the present day are trying to find a solution of the world's troubles. Though we should think that nothing could be more antagonistic to the nature of his mind, he has probably been captivated by it all the more that he could not take the trouble to comprehend it; and in adding to it a *Geof* where Comte had none, he has given it sufficient novelty to satisfy his own conscience and the irrepressible wants of humanity.

Garibaldi, in his retirement at Caprera, will now have opportunity to develop and perfect and fortify his religion, so that mankind may be ready for it when next he sets out for Rome.

The New Haman.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Two years ago last spring the people of the North, wishing to honor a man whom they had been deluded into supposing a faithful citizen and a self-sacrificing patriot, placed him on that more than royal throne which, in their modest, home-spun way, they call the Presidential Chair. They honored him for what he had made them believe he had done in the past; for the bold part which, by his own showing, he had played in a time of great public peril, and for the hope he held out that, as far as in him lay, he would carry out the work so greatly began by his murdered predecessor. To believe these things was a blunder. But, however inexcusable the blunder, it was a blindness almost universal. Haman sat on his royal throne, and all of us for a time bowed down before him and reverenced him. Swollen and puffed up with vanity and conceit as the object of our admiration was, we could not see him in his proper shape. We read everything in the light of our desires and our faith, and, though often sadly put to it for a favorable interpretation, we remembered his early injustice to Lincoln, and held fast to charity until charity became foolishness. One by one the worshippers dropped off, little by little the incense ceased; but still a crowd thronged the doors of the palace and listened to the bellowing and raving within as if it were the voice of an oracle. The Haman whom we had set in this place of power, with the foolishness of his tribe, did not mark those who went away; he only marked those who stayed; and seeing a crowd, and hearing a din of office-holding shouts, he took it for a unanimous voice of approval, and went on from bad to worse. Vainly confident in his ill-got power, he set no measure to his evil purpose; and, feeling himself strongly seated, he determined on playing a game of treason such as never had a parallel in the history of the world. But one keen eye saw through the treachery, and refused to second the traitor in his wickedness. One brave knee refused to bow when the command went forth; and, when we all uncapped to the lordly Haman, one high-hearted Mordecai bowed not nor did him reverence.

And when Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of wrath. Yet he dissembled, and took a gift in his hand and went to him by night, and offered it to him if he would do him honor. But Mordecai looked neither to the right nor to the left, nor answered a word; whereat Haman was more angry than ever, and made an evil vow to himself to destroy this man from off the face of the earth. But he thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone; he determined to strike all the people of Mordecai, and make them rue the day when they had insulted him through their representative. When Haman's plots were ready, he struck, and struck home. Blow after blow fell where ever his keen wicked eye saw a place unprotected. In one great city he set cruel bloody wretches at work to slay his unsuspecting enemies shut up in an unprotected building, and for a time he hoped that he had crushed out the last of those who dared to question his acts; but when the noise of their dying cries had ceased, and when the shouting of those who still upheld him had died away, he heard the clear voice of Mordecai calling out from gate where he sat with covered head and steadfast eye, "This that thy servants have done is a massacre, oh! Haman." And Haman's wrath rose higher and higher, and in his rage he struck blindly here and there, and he sent out his servants to do his cruel will wherever they saw a way, and he himself laid hands on Haman, and would have shamed him in the sight of the whole people.

But the people, who knew the worth of Mordecai and the worthlessness of Haman, rose as one man, and vowed that Mordecai should suffer no harm. They put him into no end of barouches, and covered him up with flowers, and swarmed about his wheels with shouts and cheers; fair women smiled upon him, brave men took him in their arms, children sprang to greet him, and the blessing of the faithful and the true fell over him like a fruitful rain. Too much honor they were not afraid to do him, for they had proved his worth; they knew that there would be no need to unsay their praises—that he was really the brave and honorable man that his acts had shown him.

As for Haman, it was a black day for him when he stood upon the gallows he had built for Mordecai, with the halter round his neck, and not a friend in sight but the hangman, and saw the glad procession wind through the streets with banners, and festive lights, and wreaths of flowers, and the gay hurly-burly of trumpets and cymbals, with the shouts of an adoring people mounting to the laughing stars. How he cursed the foolish spite that had defeated its own ends, and wished that he had stayed his hand while yet it was it in his power! His history is a perpetual moral. It is a story wherein tragedy and comedy are subtly mixed. It has now and then had a parallel in human experience, but never have the ignorant pride, the spite, the besotted vanity of the original Haman been so startlingly recalled as in Andrew Johnson, standing as he does to-day with the halter of popular indignation round his neck, while Sheridan, that faithful copy in all its noblest features of the steadfast and incorruptible Mordecai, rides by in triumph to the victory he has so well deserved.

Organize.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The time has now come for the Republicans of every county, village, and election district in the Empire State to organize their November victory. The platform adopted by our Convention meets squarely every living issue. It is not encumbered by the reiteration of principles which were once in conflict, but which success has changed to axioms, and made the common property of all parties. Nor does it venture upon ground where any who have been true to liberty and Union during the past six years need fear to tread. Its resolutions may be condensed as follows, viz.:—I. Fidelity to Human Freedom. II. Impartial Suffrage. III. War against corruption. IV. Reconstruction through Justice; State repose through Economy. V. Economy in administration; equality in taxation; and no repudiation of our debts, State or national. VI. Indorsement of Congress in its policy of reconstructing the Union on the basis of equal rights for all men, and a pledge to stand by them in all measures needful to secure liberty and peace, even to impeachment. VII. Fidelity to Southern Unionists. VIII. Thanks to our soldiers and District Commanders. IX. Indorsement of Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles. X. Protection to our naturalized citizens in foreign lands. XI. Indorsement of the official course of Governor Fenton, and thanks to Senators Morgan and Conkling for firmly resisting the President's usurpations. XII. A right to recreation on any day of the week in every manner consistent with public decorum and the respect due to public worship.

With every one of these principles, except the last, the Democratic party is either openly or secretly at war.

Holding that emancipation is a crime, and that liberty for the black man is larceny from the white, it would seek to fetter the onward march of freedom by every clog that malicious hostility can devise.

Upon the fate of the Republican party in the approaching elections in New York and Pennsylvania, hang consequences so vast and important that the mind does not readily grasp all the dangers of our position. A Democratic victory in these States would rouse the dormant energies of the whole Rebel element in the South, and the entire negro-killing mob at the North. The latest policy of the Johnson-Rebel party is to obstruct reconstruction, until the rights which have been given by Congress to the black race can be revoked, and the States be reconstructed on the plan of partial suffrage, which has already been tried with such signal failure. Though they lacked the power to prevent the right of suffrage from being given to the blacks, they now attempt the far more difficult role of restraining its exercise and revoking its authority when clearly and finally given. Having failed to prevent their emancipation, they nevertheless hope to renew their bondage.

The sooner these insane hopes and efforts are dashed, the sooner and more peacefully the Union will be restored. Until they are destroyed the Union can never be restored. The President's partial plan has been tried; its results are seen in the massacres at Memphis and New Orleans, and in the monstrosities of Rebel sway throughout the South. The people now demand that the plan of Congress should be fairly tried. They must reiterate this demand at the coming elections. Any other result would summon the elements of the Rebellion to the control of the Government—would surrender the South to a worse than its former despotism and anarchy, threatening a social war of races, on the one hand for the restoration of a slavery fully abolished, and on the other for the preservation of the liberties fairly won. Hand in hand with this revolution in our reconstruction policy would follow national bankruptcy, the repudiation of all debts, public and private, and the restoration of all those malign and reckless influences which once so nearly effected the dissolution of the Union itself.

We should then have Pendletons, Blacks, and Vallandighams in the Cabinet, and Lees and Beauregards in our armies. The necks of the Southern Unionists would be under the feet of a President who only for a time seemed faithful to freedom in order to betray his pledges to slavery and rebellion, and who now only clings to slavery and rebellion from a sentiment of treachery to freedom. The people are right. Their convictions are strong. There are only needed, to give expression to their will, organization and work.

The Crops and Trade Prospects.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for August and September, which we published on Monday, is very encouraging. There is an abundance of everything for our own consumption and to spare for exportation. We speak of those things necessary to sustain life. A small crop, in a few localities, of wheat, rye, corn, or potatoes is more than made up by a large crop elsewhere, so that the general average is abundant. This is gratifying news to all, but especially to the mass of working people, for there is no reason why prices should not be moderately low during the fall and coming winter. Besides, we shall have some provisions to spare for exportation, to help in meeting the large foreign balance against us. Then we have a fair cotton crop, considering the condition of the planting interest in the South. We cannot tell positively what the amount of that crop will be, but, judging from all the facts before us, we can form a pretty correct estimate. We think there will not be less than two and a half millions of bales. This, at the present price, which will not probably go down much lower, will be equal in value to a full crop of four to five millions of bales anterior to the war. We think we may safely estimate the crop worth two hundred millions of dollars. Added to these abundant agricultural products, we shall have for the year little short of a hundred millions of the precious metals. That is the basis of our trade, commerce, and income for the next year.

The politicians may keep the country disturbed, yet our wonderful teeming soil, rich mines, industry of the people, and a bountiful Heaven, still make us prosperous. A country may be ruined in time; even this rich country might, by long continued disturbance and baneful legislation; but we have not come to that yet, and we have a surprisingly recuperative power. Nor have we any fear of coming to such a condition, for the people, in the long run, will understand their own interests, and apply the remedy to existing evils. The ruinous legislation of our imbecile and corrupt Congress will soon be checked. The eyes of the people are being opened to the danger, and they will correct the evil through the ballot-box. There is no reason to fear; the good sense, vitality, and resources of the country will keep us in our prosperous career.

We see in the revival of trade through the interior the result of a productive season. Although we have not felt this so much in New York and the other great Atlantic cities up to the present time, trade is reviving, and we shall soon have the flood tide. This tide begins first in the agricultural regions. The great activity there, and in the West particularly, has turned exchange in favor of those parts of the country; but the tide will soon turn, and there will be a reflux towards this metropolis, and exchange will be in its favor. The unerring barometer of trade is the *Herald*. Our columns, replete with advertisements, indicate the state of trade.

Advertising has increased to an unprecedented amount, more than at any corresponding period in former years, and this is the sure sign of the commencement of activity in trade. There is scarcely any branch of business or any want that is not laid before the public through our advertising columns. Indeed, a large portion of the business that was done formerly by agents, at considerable expense and trouble, is now carried on through the simple medium of advertising. At a small cost and with the least inconvenience, parties wanting to buy or sell, wanting to employ or to be employed, or wanting anything else, are brought in direct communication with each other. The metropolitan press is producing a revolution in the manner of conducting business.

We see, however, only the beginning of the great changes that are taking place and of the future greatness of New York. This city is not only the centre of commerce in this republic, but is also for the whole of the American continent. The time is coming when it will be the commercial centre of the world. Every day almost there is some new development, something occurring in the way of progress, that indicates this mighty future. There is not a day that steamships are not going to or arriving from different ports of the world, and new lines are being established in every direction. Look, for example, at the number between New York and the different ports of Europe, at the splendid line lately established to Brazil, which probably will shortly be made a weekly or semi-weekly line, at the other steamships passing to and from the other ports of South America, the West Indies and Central America, and at those on and across the Pacific. All these connect either directly or indirectly with New York. The trade created or done by them centres here. So it is also with the wonderful network of magnetic telegraphs that are covering all the continents and running under the great oceans. There is no end to the progress in this respect. Since the Atlantic cable was laid many others have been put down or projected. It is but the other day that Cuba was connected in this manner with the Continent. In a geographical point of view we are in the centre of the world, and everything is tending to make New York the centre of ideas, of commerce and of financial power.

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Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

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CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,

PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,

ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS

BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

ALSO,

WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthtfm

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer, at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, 9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

F. P. GUSTINE, 8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

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BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 9 6 1m3p No. 1106 MARKET Street, Phila.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, 3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE, OR SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER, NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA. Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware. See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours, H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps. 9 21 8tuth 2w2p M. C. S.

BROWN'S PATENT COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads; is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 S. THIRD Street, 9 27 6t* Philadelphia.

Bulwer, Carlyle, and Dickens.

In a late German work, "Weiter und Weiter," we find the following interesting gossip on several literary celebrities of England:—

Bulwer lives in his beautiful villa in Fulham, a quiet, lonely village above London. A tranquility disturbed by nothing reigns in the house. Notwithstanding the warm spring day, Bulwer sits near the fireplace, where a bright coal fire is burning. Outside, the branches of a cherry tree, covered with an exuberance of blossoms, hang down on the window, and the low chirping notes of the birds penetrate into the room.

The celebrated author—a tall, slender form, wrapped in a sky-blue, soft-lined, silken morning gown, which is fastened with a strong cord around his waist—sits at his large empty table, and has before him only a blank book, in which he writes his new novels. His large, light-blue eyes cast longing glances out of the window; his auburn hair flows in ringlets down on his high, narrow forehead; the large, slender nose hangs over his small mouth, and his red whiskers fall from his long and narrow chin on his breast. The whole face looks decidedly too long. He has a sickly appearance, and is abstracted. His family affairs are at the bottom of his melancholy, which no one can fail to perceive. His little daughter died; his son, the heir of his baronetcy, is estranged from him; and his wife, Lady Bulwer, has long since been separated from him, and lives in the city.

Let us enter her room. She sits at her writing-table, for she is likewise at work upon a novel. Her corpulent form, her round face, her radiant, deep blue eyes, her raven hair, everything forms a striking contrast with the appearance of her husband. She contemplates the portrait of her son; she charges her husband with being another Lovelace, and refusing to pay her debts. Her large eyes look at us languidly; her full cheeks contain a number of dimples, such as Rubens liked to paint; her lips are still as swelling, fresh, and red as those of Titian's daughters, and yet she is much over forty. On thinking of this our suspicions are aroused; the crimson on her cheeks is too fragrant; the heavy braids surmounting her forehead are too black; her manners are decidedly too kind and polite, and cannot be sincere: we escape from her, bearing in mind the bleeding heart of her melancholy husband, and the mournful tone of his novels.

But let us pass on. We reach another quiet village, Chelsea. On the lawn, in one of the small gardens, sits Scotland's celebrated author, Thomas Carlyle. He has a book on his knees, and gazes thoughtfully into vacancy. His is a dry, gaunt form; he wears a morning-gown and cap, and draws heavy clouds of smoke from his short clay pipe; he is the Diogenes of Chelsea. If you converse with him he is at first dry and laconic. He conducts you then to the pretty sitting-room of his wife.

Mrs. Carlyle is a lively, pleasant creature, and a world of thought beams from her dark eyes. She has learned a great deal; her father gave her a most profound education, and she is possessed of a keen yet mild judgment, of which her husband himself is afraid. But there she sits now, sewing with her handsome fingers a new cravat for her Diogenes. She wears an elegant morning costume.

In these surroundings we begin to feel at ease. The portraits of Goethe, young and old, and Jean Paul, are looking down upon us. Carlyle becomes talkative and witty, and displays his whole famous eloquence. But he is decidedly one-sided. You like to listen to him, but you must beware of interrupting him, and, above all, of contradicting him. He resembles a clear sounding bell: you touch it and it resounds, but only to itself. Nevertheless, we Germans are always well at ease in Carlyle's presence, for if there is an Englishman who esteems and reveres our poets, it is Carlyle.

Let us go now to Charles Dickens. There are several aristocratic carraiges and plain hacks in front of his elegant residence, where a numerous party is assembled. The celebrated romancist has returned from an extended trip to Switzerland and Genoa, and gives to-night a *soirée*, such as are the order of the day, at his hospitable house. He is blonde, his eyes are light blue, his face flushed with wine, neithor meagre nor round, but brimful of good humor and kind-heartedness. He is conversing with two ladies who cannot refrain from bursting into loud laughter. You can tell at once, on looking at his face, which is by no means expressive in itself, when Dickens describes, recites, or satirizes. Dickens is precisely as he writes—lively, sanguine, a *bon vivant*, now in a poetical mood, now observing, all seemingly superficial, and yet what a deep heart is concealed under this restless surface!

If it is said that the currents of the world are injurious to genius, Dickens' example proves the contrary; for his creations spring from the observations of life; he would be nothing without seeing, observing, and living with what he beholds.

In former times, his wife, a stately lady, was to be seen on such occasions. Her black eyes, her full form, her measured conduct, were in striking contrast with those of her husband, and we regret to say that the quarrel which disturbed their relations and their happiness, after a blissful wedded life of many years, has not yet been settled. They are not yet reconciled. The husband drowns his cares in his literary activity and in the noisy bustle of the world.

A Mysterious Samson in Paris.

"Echoes from the Continent," in the London *Herald*, tells this story:—

"Verily, we live in mysterious times. I told you some time ago that there was at Paris, in the Rue le Pelletier, an arena where the most sturdy athletes of France wrestle three times a week. A few days ago the manager received a letter signed 'An Amateur,' in which the said amateur proposed to fight successively with all his champions, on the condition that he should preserve the strictest incognito, and that it would be as strictly respected. Agreed. The next evening a brougham stopped at the arena, and the amateur entered, wrapped in an ample cloak of black satin, enveloping him from head to foot. He sat down for a while. One of the strongest athletes put himself in a fighting attitude.

"The amateur throws off his cloak at once. A thrill of admiration runs through the spectators. His face and neck are covered with a thick black netting; a tissue of white silk strikingly delineates the prodigious muscles of his torso; he wears black gloves and white pumps; his drawers are of black velvet.

"He comes to the athlete. The fight begins amid a dead silence. The masked man tries to lay hold of the athlete. His hands must be of iron, for the athlete is roaring each time they touch his sides. After three minutes of parrying the unknown man succeeds in grasping the athlete, bluntly bends his back, and throws him on the ground.

"The crowd is frantic; a thunder of applause salutes the victory of the modern Samson, who quietly wraps himself in his black cloak and exits by a side door.

"Who is he? No one can tell, but Echo will surely penetrate his incognito."

—England has paid out already more than two million dollars on the iron-clad Northumberland.

The Sun's Atmosphere.

In a lecture on Spectrum Analysis, delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Dr. W. A. Miller said:—

"The phenomenon to which I am going now to direct your attention is only visible on those rare occasions when the disc of the sun is obscured by the passage of the moon between us and its body. In those cases, and under suitable conditions, we have an opportunity of ascertaining that the sun is surrounded by a vast atmosphere which is not in that intensely glowing and incandescent condition which the surface that we usually see is. I have here a photograph which represents an observation made by Mr. De la Rue in July, 1860. This indicates to us the appearance which is seen when the whole disc of the sun, which is visible under ordinary circumstances, is entirely eclipsed by the moon. You will notice that round the dark body of the moon we have a remarkable halo of light, and that this halo is at certain points much more brilliant than at others—that, in point of fact, there are clouds thrown up into this atmosphere.

"Some of these clouds have been seen detached from each other. It is estimated that the height at which these clouds occur is in some cases at least 72,000 miles from the surface of the sun, so that around the sun there is a vast atmosphere invisible under ordinary circumstances, into which invisible atmosphere are projected what you see here, and what have been called red flames, clouds, probably, of incandescent matter. In this photograph the solar atmosphere is all of one uniform tint, but as actually seen, its projections, instead of being white, are of a rich red color, and possess considerable photographic power. What the nature of these flames may be is a point on which further inquiries are necessary. It is probable that next year there will be an opportunity of making observations upon them under conditions more favorable than have ever existed since attention was directed to these points, for in the month of August there will be a total eclipse of the sun, visible in the central portions of India, which will have the unusual duration of nearly five minutes. Thus, if the atmosphere is favorable, opportunity will be given to persons properly prepared for making observations upon these flames by means of the spectroscope, and thus, probably, of ascertaining what the constituents are."

An English Estimate of Mr. Emerson.

The London *Review* says:—"The enthusiasm with which Ralph Waldo Emerson is greeted in every part of the United States is a phenomenon which cannot escape the attention of those who study the affairs and tendencies of that country. During the last few years we find him at one time called to Washington to address the national representatives on the condition of the country, and afterwards engaged in a consultation with President Lincoln; last year Harvard University bestowed on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; during the past winter he visited the West, and addressed the populations of its most important cities, which turned out in crowds to welcome and listen to him; at St. Louis he held conversations with a Hegelian club, which certain educated Germans have formed there; and more recently he has been unanimously chosen to deliver the chief oration of the Cambridge Commencement, having on the day before been elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts an overseer of that institution, the oldest and most important in the country. Thus, in his sixty-fourth year, and after a literary career of more than forty years, in which he has advocated the most sweeping heresies of the age, and been regarded by the mass of his shrewd and practical countrymen as an incomprehensible visionary, the seer opens the 'garden-gate,' once sternly slammed in the face of the world, and steps into the arena; the prophet's mantle is thrown aside for the captain's armor. As Goethe said to the youth who proposed to emigrate, 'Your America is here or nowhere,' so Mr. Emerson seems to have found his transcendental Utopia bourgeoning forth all around him."

—Prussia is rapidly increasing her navy.

—Lee, who won the Opera House, has lost his wife.

—The heralds have discovered that Queen Victoria is a descendent of Caractacus.

—The fare from New York to Central City, Colorado, is now $143: time, five days.

—Edwin Booth plays in Pittsburg next week.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, West rn, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

NO. 1231 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 15 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process without being ripped. 9 17thstuam

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW;

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 2 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 93 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 1 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

509 and 511 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL,.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

102 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1y

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.

BRITANNIA WARE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

4 10] KITCHEN UTENSILS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 28 North WATER Street, and No. 11 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1y

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS.

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JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Though Scorched, Not Dead.

A FIRE-PROOF TEST

TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

AND

EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

ALSO,

A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.

The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat, deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867. No. 630 ARCH street.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

NO. 434 RACE STREET.

6 5] A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENPFLUGER, 6 6 No. 422 VINE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE

AND

PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

5 16] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising boats or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Rollers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 22]

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OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON,

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STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "MORLEY'S" Providence. Size of cylinder, 28 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to

W. B. LEVAN,

9 23 2m] Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 906 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	33
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

8 7]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1235 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1073 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel,
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
BENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 29 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 1d

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

F. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 23] PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 rmw 1 No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

October 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 3 2t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

October 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 28 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 10 1 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [10 2 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7, will include,

By order of Heirs—Three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.

No. 720 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.

Three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings and modern conveniences, No. 1026 Vernon street (above Brown street).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, LOOKING-GLASSES, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASS, VASES, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, from families declining housekeeping.

FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Also, French China dinner and tea sets; sets of rich cut glass; French China and Bohemian glass vases; fancy lukstands; China figures; sets of fine tea trays; ivory handle table cutlery, etc. [10 2 2t

LARGE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.

CARD.—Our sale on FRIDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will comprise about 800 lots of desirable Household Furniture, including Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian carpets; rosewood and walnut parlor suits in plush and rep; library suits; walnut and cottage chamber suits; elegant sideboards; etageres; centre and bouquet tables; marble cloth parlor furniture; large French plate mantel and pier glasses; secretaries and bookcases; office tables and desks; extension dining tables; wardrobes; cane-seat chairs; lace window curtains; mattresses and beds; piano fortes; gas chandeliers; silver plated ware; parlor and cooking stoves; clocks; kitchen furniture, etc.

PORT WINE.—Also, about 40 gallons very superior old port wines in demijohns.

PARLOR ORGAN.—One parlor organ.

FOWLING PIECES.—3 superior double-barrelled fowling pieces. [10

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person

CHURCH COUNCIL AT LAMBETH.

The American Bishops — The Colenso Case—The Ritualists, Etc.

We are indebted to the editors of the *Church Journal* for the following details of report of the proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth—a courtesy all the more appreciated from the fact that the Council have shut out the newspaper reporters:—

"On Tuesday, the 14th of September, at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a 'preliminary meeting' of the Bishops of the Anglican Communion was held at the house of the S. P. G., No. 5 Park Place, St. James street. The Archbishop himself took the chair at noon, and some thirty or forty Bishops were present, about one-third of whom were Americans. Among these last were the Bishops of Vermont, Illinois, North Carolina, New York, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Arkansas, and the assistant Bishops of Ohio and Indiana. The meeting was altogether informal; none but Bishops were present; and no minutes were kept.

"The chief discussion—the session lasting four hours in all—was in regard to opening the programme for the consideration of the Colenso case. The metropolitan of Cape Town made a long and very able speech in favor of this course, as due to the truth, which has been so greatly outraged by Dr. Colenso; but objections was made on the ground that every portion of the Anglican communion had already condemned and repudiated Colenso. Both houses of Convocation in England, the Church in Scotland, the provincial Synods in the colonies, and the general convention of our own church, had all spoken, and nearly all *unanimously*. Moreover, bishop after bishop declared that they recognized the deposition and excommunication of Colenso as perfectly valid *spiritually*. The Bishop of Lincoln, for instance, said that if Colenso presented himself to receive the holy communion, he (the Bishop of Lincoln) would not minister it to him; nor would he admit him to a benefice in his diocese, should anybody be so unwise as to present him to one. Other English bishops said the same thing; and *not one raised a word to the contrary*. The Bishop of Huron stood up manfully for the Metropolitan of Cape Town—but thought the Ritualists should be dealt with likewise. The Bishop of London, though thinking that the Ritualists were really doing more harm in the Church (that is, we suppose, making more rapid progress) than the Colensoites, yet repudiated the idea of the Council touching *that* subject, which plainly belonged to each distinct Church to settle for itself; and that branch of the subject then fell dead. The Bishops of New York, Vermont, Illinois, and others of the American bishops were among the speakers, every one of them standing manfully by the Bishop of Cape Town. The Metropolitans of Montreal and New Zealand did the same. Indeed, the perfect unanimity on the subject was a delight to all. The *only* difficulty was as to the *legal* validity of Colenso's excommunication, according to the *laws of England:* which of course did not apply. The meeting closed in the most excellent feeling, the Archbishop of Canterbury having won golden opinions by his mingled courtesy, dignity, gentleness, and consideration."

The Fortieth Congress.

The returns from the California election complete the list of members elect to the Fortieth Congress, and we have now the means of ascertaining the exact strength of each party in Congress. The following table exhibits the political complexion of the House of Representatives, by States, in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses:—

STATES.	XXXIXth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	XLth Congress. Rep.	Dem.
California	3	0	1	2
Colorado	..	..	1	0
Connecticut	4	0	1	3
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Illinois	11	3	11	3
Indiana	9	2	8	3
Iowa	6	0	6	0
Kansas	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	2	7	0	9
Maine	5	0	5	0
Maryland	2	3	1	4
Massachusetts	10	0	10	0
Michigan	6	0	6	0
Minnesota	2	0	2	0
Missouri	7	2	8	1
Nebraska	1	0	1	0
Nevada	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire	3	0	3	0
New Jersey	2	3	3	2
New York	20	11	20	11
Ohio	17	2	16	3
Oregon	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	16	8	18	6
Rhode Island	1	0	1	0
Tennessee	4	4	8	0
Vermont	3	0	3	0
West Virginia	3	0	3	0
Wisconsin	5	1	5	1
Total	146	47	174	49

The Nashville Election.

The *Nashville Banner* (conservative) of Sept. 29th has the following relative to the election of Saturday last:—

"The monstrous political farce, misnamed an election, is over, and the result is just as we expected. How the thing was done is too well understood to need explanation.

"Early in the day a rumor was put in circulation that General Thomas, under orders from Washington, had signified to Mayor Brown his willingness that the election should be held by the appointees of the City Council. 'Hope for a season' reanimated the bosoms of despondent tax-payers. The reaction that soon came was sudden and severe. General Thomas had, it was ascertained, been shaken in his resolve to deliver the city over to his political bed-fellows, charter or no charter. So the excitement subsided, the negroes monopolized the polls, and the city relapsed into a quietude.

"Many imported voters were in town. They came in by car load Friday and yesterday.

"The total result in the wards was:—Alden (Republican), 2423; Scovel (Conservative), 258."

A Reminiscence.

Logan, in his Cleveland speech, got off the following pretty good hit:—

I was in Congress at the time Secession commenced. I saw members bidding farewell to their seats—saw the conspiracy rising, and felt its power. Imagine Floyd crossing the Potomac river, bearing the stolen arms; Cobb with his bags of gold from the Treasury; Toompson with the money made out of Indian affairs; Toucey scattering the navy to the four quarters of the globe, and Jeff. Davis following to be President of the new nation—see them turn their eyes for a parting glance at the Capitol, and then pursue their way singing their old familiar hymn:—

"This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not."

(Great laughter.)

Then look at your own State; see Vallandigham, Pendleton, and Thurman raise their voices as the great champions of Democracy, shouting to Jeff. Davis and his fellows:—

"If you get there before we do,
Look out for us, we're coming too."

(Immense applause.)

The Proposed Visit of Charles Dickens.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Charles Dickens has just telegraphed to his American publishers, Ticknor & Ficids, of Boston, his decision to come to the United States, and give his readings in the principal cities. He will leave England, either in the Java, on October 26, or in the Scotia, on November 2, and will begin to read in the first week of December. The rumors of ill health are all unfounded. He never was heartier in his life.

The Political Campaign in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The canvass for Congressman in the Second Ohio District has become very exciting. Though the radical majority last year was twenty-five hundred, it is admitted that the race between Smith and Carey will be very close. Over 20,000, mostly one thousand dollar bets, was to-day wagered even on the result.

Yellow Fever on the Dry Tortugas.

KEY WEST, Oct. 1, via Lake City Oct. 2.—Accounts from the Dry Tortugas report that Lieutenants Gordon and Zalinski were both very low with yellow fever, no hopes being entertained of their recovery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATCH-LIGHTERS MADE OF METALLIC cloth do not require frequent renewals like sand paper. Capital things for tobacconists, hotels, druggists, etc. For sale, with a variety of kinds of March-boxes, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GILT, PLATED, BRASS, AND PORCELAIN Head Furniture Nails, Britannia Head Tacks and Screws, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NOTICE, YE WHOM IT CONCERNETH, that we have a very fair assortment of Housekeepers' and other Hardware. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [49

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths6p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. ROGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 15p]

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT, IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates. 10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.
On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of $234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do. $189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do. $199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do $174 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $209 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $84 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $180 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do. $174 33 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1m5p

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $8 00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 38 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

FOR SALE.
WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—A handsome double Modern residence, containing fourteen rooms, exclusive of Washroom, Pantry, storeroom, and China Closet, and with extra conveniences. Lot 100 feet by 216 feet deep; beautifully improved. Location most desirable. Also, superior Carpets and Furniture, nearly new, for sale if desired.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
9 28 7t No. 308 WALNUT Street.
FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLing House, No. 1608 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.
The furniture can be sold with the house.
Apply on the premises, 10 3 10t

TO RENT.
TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to
C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,
10 3 10t Nos. 205 S. SIXTH Street.
TO RENT—DWELLING, IN COMPLETE order, No. 411 SPRUCE Street. All the modern improvements.
10 2 9t* R. S. H. GEORGE & CO.,
No. 322 S. THIRD and WILLING'S Alley.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET.
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET.
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.
519 CHESNUT STREET. 519
FINE CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths6mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 13t North Side, above Ninth.

CARPETINGS.
CARPETINGS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3. [9 30 2mrp

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuths3m

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
Magnificent Lyons Silk Velvets,
All the good widths of these rich real FRENCH FABRICS.
Silk and Worsted French Poplins in Golden Browns, Garnets, Modes, Greens, Blues, etc.
RIBBED POPLINS,
Ottomans, Velours, Browns, Golden Browns, Ambers, Greens, Modes, Garnets, Blues, etc.
PLAID POPLINS.
Elegant Extra Large Plaids, new stylish combinations.
Silk Faced Plaids for Misses.
Low Priced Wool Plaids.
BLACK POPLINS.
All the grades, $1 00 to $2 50.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 75, 85 cents, and $1 00.
Fine Stock Black Dress Goods.
SHAWL ROOM.
Paisley Long and Square Shawls.
Elegant Broche Long Shawls.
Lupin's Black Thibet Shawls.
Woollen Shawls, finest stock ever offered.
CLOAKINGS.
All the New Plaid Cloakings.
All the New Staples and Fancies. [9 7 stuth
CLOAKS
Of all the New Styles, ready made, or made to order.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
LATE
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.
A full assortment now received and for sale by
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SHIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS.
The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
Superior Quality Blankets,
All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
J. G. FULLER.
8 22 tutherp

DRY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS,
10 2 4t] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

CLOTHING.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
THE TRIAL OF
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d instant, one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of like size and thickness, containing Sanborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:—

1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six.
2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norristown, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside.
3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other's safe shall fail; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe fails first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned.

We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrel, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made.

As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Inter-State Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norristown, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light.

We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have valuables to preserve, *have a right to know* what safes *are* reliable, and what ones *will fail* in any severe exposure.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 South Seventh street.
Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 2 3trp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

WANTED—A BOY, SEVENTEEN YEARS old, to assist in the Counting-room of a large Manufactory. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 580 Philadelphia Post Office. 10 2 3t*